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FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. Shepherd, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 16th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY next, the 18th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Taylor, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 17th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 20th instant at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES EDWARD MITCHELL is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

SILLAR & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1863.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY next, the 20th instant at noon, for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman in the place of Walter Cassels, Esquire, who has left Bombay for Europe: and for other business.

By order of the Committee.
H. BROOKE, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 14th April 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "*Pudsey Dawson*" Captain Baker, from China, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible after they have left the Ship's deck.

B. H. CAMA.
Agent for the *Pudsey Dawson*.
Bombay, 13th April 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

F. BORSINI, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, AND JEWELLER, begs to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has now removed his Establishment to No. 38, Medows Street, Fort, next door to the shop of the late firm of Peat & Co., Saddlers, where he invites an inspection of a newly arrived assortment of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery, made by the best London and Geneva makers.

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Bombay, 1st April 1863.

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PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by Edward Palmer, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of old unserviceable Naval Stores, consisting of Canvas, Awnings, Sails, Rope, Iron Tanks, Boats, Iron Scraps, Coal Dust, and other Miscellaneous Articles, returned from H. M.'s Vessels of War and Departments of the Dockyard.

Also, a quantity of good serviceable Slops, consisting of Articles of Seamen's Clothing, a list of which may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office. Also, some Riga Spars, imported from England per ship *Eloisa*, and not adapted for the Indian Naval service, and a number of Spars, Booms, Masts, Yards, and Lower Rigging, &c., returned from the Vessels put out of Commission belonging to the Indian Navy, and which are no longer required by Government.

Terms of Sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. for all lots above 10 Rupees is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the lots resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating I. N. Storekeeper.
I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 9th April 1863.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, until the 20th day of July next, for the purchase of the following Vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, viz:—

Receiving Ship *Ajdaha*,
Steamer *Semiramis*,
Steamer *Berenice*,

with Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, Anchors Chain Cables, &c. Also, 4 Pairs of Engines for Gun Boats 80 Horse power, each pair fitted with 3 Tubular Boilers, propeller shafts and other appertenances. These Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, and are of excellent finish.

The Receiving Ship *Ajdaha* is of 1,440 tons burthen, built in England in 1846, Copper and Iron fastened and Coppered and has been decked with Teak.

The Paddle Steamer *Berenice*, is of Teak, having been rebuilt in Bombay in 1849; burthen 664 tons, Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Tubular Boilers. This Vessel has stowage for 16 days coal, and a complete condensing apparatus for making fresh water.

The Paddle Steamer *Semiramis*, is of Teak, she was built in Bombay in 1842, and she was thoroughly repaired in 1861. burthen 960 tons, with Engines, Boilers, &c. complete; Coppered and Copper fastened. The Engines are by George Forester of Liverpool, of 300 nominal Horse Power, Side Lever Principle, fitted with Copper Boilers (weighing about 75 Tons more or less) she is fitted with a fresh water condensing apparatus, and has stowage for 20 days coal. The whole Machinery is in good working order.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. of the amount tendered is to be sent with the Tender, and good security given by the Tenderer for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within 20 days from the day the offer is accepted by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessels and Engines resold at the risk and loss of the Tenderer.

A list of the Duplicate Machinery belonging to the above Vessels, can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The *Ajdaha* and *Berenice* are now lying in the Harbour, where they can be inspected at any time on application from the 15th proximo, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

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C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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HENRY S. CARTER,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Cazee Mahomed Esoof Bin Mahomed Hoosain Moorgay, has contracted to sell to Hormusjee Merwanjee Ghaswalla, all that Piece or Parcel of Government Land or Ground together with the messuage and Premises standing thereon, forming a part of the Dwelling House and Premises, hereinafter described, being on the Ground floor, consisting of three Shops, one of which is in the occupation of Luckmon, Shoemaker, another in that of Govind Goldsmith, and the 3rd in that of Temoojee Mistry as tenants, and also all that portion in the upper story and a loft at the rear of the said three Shops together, with the whole of the upper terrace on the West side thereof, which said premises contain by admeasurement 19th square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 326. Any person or persons having any claim on the above property by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, is or are requested to forward his her or their notice of such claim within 14 days from the date hereof to the undersigned at his office in Appolo Street, Fort, No. 27 or else the said purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 15th day of April 1863.

FREDRICK DARBY,
Purchaser's Attorney.
17th April 1863.

Business Announcements.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Public, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS.
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

THE APOLLO CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 23,
LATE ESPERANCE & Co.

IN returning their grateful thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto received, beg to intimate to their patrons and the public in general, that their stock has just been replenished with a rare assortment of Tweeds and Angolas, both of heavy and light textures, and of the most *unique* patterns—Diagonal, Hairline and Motled, Black, Blue, Drab and Oxford mixed Doeskin, Brown mixed Venetian, Woaded Black, single Milled Cassimere, Silk mixed and Fancy Coatings, White and Black Moire Antique, Plain and Silk mixed Flannels, &c. &c., Black Italian Cloth suitable for the Clergy and the Bar, Plain and Diagonal Bedford Cord, Prince of Wales' Cord, Cotton Cord.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS,
For the Bombay Staff Corps and other Officers.

Full Dress and Undress Sword Belts, Staff Officers' and Medical Staff Cocked Hats, Gold embroidered Staff Cap Peaks and Buttons, Silver Crown and Stars for Collars, Sword Knots Helmets, &c. &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

Of various descriptions, viz. Sicilians, Balmoral, Oxonians, Patent Air Chamber Shooting Hats, Drab Undress Felt Hats. Boots and Shoes, Cassimere Gloves, Collars, Ties, Black and Fancy, Merino Pants and Vests, Shirts, Railway Rugs, Overland Trunks, &c. &c., and a few dozen of Lamb's Wool Knickerbocker Hose.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hither to received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

BOMBAY MEDICINE SOCIETY.—In consequence of Mr. Wright, the Treasurer, having left Bombay, the undersigned will pay the amounts due to the respective Shareholders, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Office, Byculla, between the hours of 11 and 2 daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Bombay, 13th April 1863. THOMAS WOOD.

FOR SALE.—Some Tierces of Prime Mess Beef and Barrels of Irish Pork, and a Gang of Rigging, 9 inch, for first rate Junk. Apply to Captain Marshall, Ship *King of Italy*, at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire-arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knives, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsmen made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times, Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs, as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort, work or orders may be sent or left at Mr. Jaffer Sulliman's, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash on receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills Tardeo.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 17th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	228 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	100 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	17 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	31 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	192 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dis.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pettys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 325 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000		Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835 36	99
" Loan 1842-43	
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	117½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106¼ to 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (16th April 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba.	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 470 to 475
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 450 to 460
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 449 to 460
New Oomravuttee	" 405 to 410
Old Compta	" 428 to 430
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 532 to 535
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 415 to 417
New Varavul	" 434 to 435
New Khandeish	" 405 to 410
New Poratchee	" 434 to 435
New Accote	" 420 to 425
New Mangalore	" 434 to 435

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,620 to 1,625.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	...at Rs.	6-12 to 6-13 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	...	7-2 to 7-3
Gingelly mixed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 27th Mar. 1863	From 28th Mar. to 4th April 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	32,223	1,379	33,602
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,208	...	4,028

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 7th Apr. 1863.	From 8th to 14th April 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	28,654½	1,459	½	30,113½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,192½	...	½	4,192½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 7th Apr. 1863.	From 8th to 14th Appil 1863	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,965	16	25,981
" 1862-63	23,504	1,511½	23,015½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	29	5	34
" 1862-63	3,502	114½	3,616½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 8TH TO 14TH APRIL 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62	
Per Steamer *Ottawa*	21
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Ottawa*	1,612
Purchased by Government	3
Per Steamer *John Bright*	11
Total...	1,647

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 15th April 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of	½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody	½ per cent.
Hours of business	10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday	10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53	"
On Demand	" 2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland On Ireland	On demand ...1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 ₩ cent ₩ anm.
do. 9 do. do.	5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do.	5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do.	4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or alling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for	3 months certain	3 per cent	per annum.
Do.	" 6 "	" 5 "	"
Do.	" 12 "	" 6 "	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months	sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d.
" 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	1s. 11⅝d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11½d.
" On demand	1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
April 2nd 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 16	Tim Whiffler	Cotter	Liverpool 4 Dec.
	Neptune's Bride	Weatherburn	Aden 14 March.
	Bavelaw	Hughes	Liverpool 1 Dec.
	Indore (s)	Browne	Calicut 10 April.
	Mary Grant (s)	Williams	Sheilds, 1 Oct.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 15 April.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat, 15 April.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Bavelaw*, from Liverpool :—On the 2nd January last, in Lat. 25-41 S.; Long. 27 W., spoke the ship *Alexandria*, from Stockholm, bound to Bombay, 45 days out.

Per Ship *Tim Whiffler*, from Liverpool.—On the 5th January last, spoke the ships *Shannon*, from Sunderland bound to Aden and Ship *Alphington*, from London bound to Algoa Bay; on the 18th in Lat 21-56 S. Long. 29-20 W. spoke the ship *C. B. Lord*, from London, bound to Calcutta; on the 22nd in Lat. 25-3 S Long. 27-52 W. spoke the Ship *Land O'Cakes*, from Sound bound to the Cape; on the 24th, in Lat. 26-41 S. Lang. 26-25 W. spoke the ship *Sunbeam*, from Carlisle bound to Shanghai; on the 2nd February in Lat. 36-10 S. Long. 8-30 W. spoke the ship *Electra*, from London bound to Nelson; on the 20th in Lat. 39-36 S. Long. 48-30 E. spoke the Ship *Jessie Brown*, from Liverpool bound to Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Apr. 16	Adriatic	Scott	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Bavelaw*, from Liverpool.—Mr. E. Whitby.

Per Steamer *Victoria* from Surat.—Mr. Garman, Mr. Purder, and one hundred and sixty eight natives.

Per Steamer *Taptee* from Surat.—One hundred and thirty nine natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Maria Soames*, for Colombo, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—1,165 pieces E. Teeth, 72¾ cwt., Mooljee Woomersy; 65 cases Indigo, 15 maunds and 5 seers; 3 packages Coffee 4½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Hornet.—76 bales Wool, 228 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 2 cases Blackwood Furnitures, Ewarts, Latham and Co.

Patterson.—243 bundles Gall, 121¼ cwt., Muncherjee Sapoorjee and Co.

Prince Consort.—76 packages Dry Gingers, 96 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 1 case Tea, 32 lbs., Lawrence and Co.

For Liverpool.

King of Algeria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Herald.—101 bales Cotton, 353¼ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Algiers.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Havelock.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Damjee Husraz and Co.

James Russell.—1,000 bundles Myrabolum, 500 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

General Simpson.—500 bags Sursee Seed, 750 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee.

Lillies.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Concordia.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nanjee Sudew.

Tiger.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee.

King of Italy.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 49 cwt.; Loose Cow Horns, 75 cwt., Momud Natha.

Tudor.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Duncarin.—49 bales Cotton, 171¼ cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

Tomogonops.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., George S. King and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Magnolia.—28 bales Munjeets, 91 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs., Ludha Sewjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Doongersy Toolsidass.

Wasp.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co.

Melitus.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Gourdhun Pursotum; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Ocean Empress.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Mooljee Canjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Odha Nanjee.

Frenchman.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Jewraz Balloo.

Almora.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nanjee Sudew; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 125 bales Wool, 375 cwt., Sapoorjee S. Narielwalla.

Coronet.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee; 125 packages Hemp, 102 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

General Neil.—1,000 bundles Bhoysingseed, 500 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Sapoorjee Byramjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Mooljee Cursonjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 Hirjee Mooljee and Co.

Anna Dorothea.—140 bags Sursee Seed, 210 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy; 180 bundles Hemp, 125 cwt., Thackersy Narrundass; 200 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

For Havre.

Tyfon.—110 half bales Cotton 185 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *John Bright.*—13½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

For Singapore.

Prince of Wales.—1 package Vermillion, 2½ cwt., and 20 packages Sundries, Ezekiel Abood Moosey.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

	FROM LONDON.	
1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.—Stochr Praegar & Co.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	March 8
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	March 1
187	Maldon, Scals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1047	Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
973	Rajah of Cochin.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 1
744	Sea Park, Stewart.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3
	FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.	
905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24
	FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.	
403	Pharamond, Phillips, (at Natal Jan. 9.)	Oct. 28
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1046	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 11
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Ceuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1147	Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)	
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
220	Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1069	Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 6
1305	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8
1165	Gatineau, Cumming.	Feb. 8
647	Grefve Berg, Snellman.	Feb. 18
819	Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
1596	John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 27
1318	Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1129	Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 9
1243	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 22
958	Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co.	Jan. 7
1114	Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 5
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 13
1001	Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 9
1034	Old England, Bulman.	Feb. 23
1230	Powerful, Nixon.	Dec. 22
982	Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.	
1033	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 18
847	Sea Queen, Lloyd.	Jan. 18
777	Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 7
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 2
1378	Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co.	Dec. 23
1128	Southern Belle, Dunn.	Dec. 13
1022	Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 6
1178	Thomas Sedden, San.	
1178	Thomas Seddan.	
905	Zuleika, Riddell.	Dec. 13
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
830	Araminta, Blay.	Dec. 21
1623	Agenoria, Johnson.	Nov. 21
1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Cuildwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
936	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1343	Levant, Ferran.	Jan. 21
1459	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
1049	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 26
427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1097	Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Nov. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 23
890	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Shannon, Hemsworth.	Nov. 25
1155	Sabino.	March 8
705	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1023	Wandering Jew, Smart.	Feb. 7
	FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.	
1150	Lincluden Castle, Smith.	Sept. 9
	FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.	
950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16
	FROM GALLE.	
140	Sonderborg.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
792	Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1381	Dragoon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
853	England.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 7
	Lewchew, Sinclair.	Dec. 24
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
334	Crusader.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
680	Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Jan. 3
634	Antigua, Evans—Finlay Clark & Co.	
525	City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.	Feb. 7
692	Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Dec. 8
1090	Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	FROM STOCKHOLM.	
366	Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.	
430	Elizabeth, Caisson.	
410	Triomphe—Volkart Brothers.	
	FROM ADEN.	
1444	H. C. Kidston—J. Clover & Co.	
1075	South, Wilson	March 25
981	Typhonis—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	March 25
	FROM AUSTRALIA.	
712	Daphne Farman.	
1300	Rangoon.	Jan. 8
711	Sultana, Sharp—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1190	Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.	
1636	Star of Brunswick, Killick Nixon & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
679	Alice Maud—S Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
900	Allum Ghier, Henderson.	March 16
	Asteroid, Gardener.	Feb. 28
959	Avabhoy.	
454	Augusta.	Dec. 18
1361	Castlemaine.	
	City of Paris.	
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
800	Fatha Hoolaliziz.	March 7
	Fazul Currim.	Feb. 16
702	Gem of the Ocean—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1089	Jessamine.	
324	Louisa, Kneen.	Feb. 20
664	Mary Ann.	
	Maurice.	Nov. 30
942	Miriam.	
	Rohamanee.	
938	Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
	Punjaub.	Dec. 21
932	St. Bernard, Brown.	Feb. 24
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
546	Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

	FROM LONDON.	
850	Clarendon, Dongal.	Feb. 20
538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	
657	Elinor, Bowden.	
364	James Purle, Wilson.	March 7
396	Kent, Birch.	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 20
1226	Queen of the East, Bilton.	Dec. 21
740	Ramillies. Denory.	Dec. 2
793	Salo, Nardgren.	Jan. 15
492	Sirocco.	
399	Tamar, Ross.	Dec. 8
492	Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson, (put back.)	Feb. 18
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
680	Campbell, Meikle.	Jan. 13
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	
	FROM HULL.	
550	Sophie, Swellman.	Jan. 22
	FROM NEWCASTLE.	
449	Lowick.	
473	Monitor, James.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
449	Glenfalloch, Buchanan.	Jan. 4
	Leucothia, Lothorp	Nov. 18
790	Surate, Blonet.	Feb. 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
597	Harvest Home, Dickey.	Dec. 8
630	Helias, Wickland.	Dec. 13
450	Jessica, Powell.	
531	Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.	
	NOT FIXED.	
435	Charlotte, Jane.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April, 9, Barque *Lord Harris*, Alexander Bridges, from Sandheads and Calcutta 13th March.

Do. 10, H. M. Steamer *Sydney*, T. H. Hodges, from Northern Ports

Do. P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Candia*, N. Stewart, from Suez, Aden and Galle, 7th March.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Moore, Major C. W., 108th Regt., on leave, from Secunderabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.—APRIL 16TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 15th April 1863.

A General Invaliding Committee, composed as under will, assemble at Poona, Kirkee, Khandalla, and Colaba on the dates specified below to examine such invalids as shall be brought before it.

At Poona and Kirkee, at the Hospitals of Her Majesty's British Regiments on the 17th instant.

At Khandalla at the General Depot on the 20th instant.

At Colaba, at the Hospital of Her Majesty's 103rd Foot at the Sanitarium, and at the Lunatic Asylum on the 21st instant.

President.—Dr. Garringe, Surgeon 1st Battalion 4th Foot.

Members.—Two Senior Assistant Surgeons of the British service at the station.

With the sanction of Government sub-conductor W. Brabazon, Public Works Department, is pensioned on £45 12s. 6d. per annum in Europe.

Ensign R. Hennell attached to the 23rd Regt., Native Light Infantry has passed the prescribed Colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

33rd Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel Donovan from 13th April to 4th September 1863 at the recommendation of a medical Board.

3rd Foot,—Captain Willis from 28th February to 6th Sept. 1863 at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers have obtained leave of absence.

Staff Corps.—Major W. G. Mainwaring, Commandant 30th Regt. N. I. or Jacob's Rifles for 30 days from date of departure to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe; Medical Establishment Assistant Surjeant H. Wakefield for 30 days from date of departure to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate prior to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Subordinate Medical Department Assistant Apothecary A. C. Paris No. 195 from 7th April to 30 April 1863 to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate prior to obtaining a final certificate to Goa.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, April 3.)

Fort William, the 7th April 1863.

Mr. A. Grote is appointed to be President of the Statistical Committee, in succession to the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine.

Mr. E. H. Lushington to be a Member of the same Committee, in succession to the Hon'ble E. Drummond.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments with temporary rank :

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major John Macintire, of Her Majesty's 101st Foot, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Deputy Inspector-General Dr. Andrew Wilson proceeding to Europe.

Surgeon-Major Duncan McRae, Officiating Medical Store-keeper at Allahabad, to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Deputy Inspector-General John Balfour proceeding to Europe.

The Hon'ble the President in Council is pleased to sanction the following Rule in modification of paragraphs 4 and 5 of Government General Order No. 971, dated 25th October 1861 :—

Para. 4 —" When advances may be required to meet expenses on account of making up, altering, or repairing the clothing of Her Majesty's British Regiments in India, Officers Commanding Corps and Batteries will forward Estimates, in duplicate, for the sums required to the Superintendent of Army Clothing.

5.—" After audit of these Estimates, Cheques on the Local Treasuries will be transmitted to Commanding Officers, who will invariably report the receipt of these advances to the Clothing Agent at Fort William, as well as to the Superintendent of Army Clothing."

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 477, dated 27th December 1862, laying down the future Establishment for Regiments of European Cavalry in India, are published for general information :—

9. The proposition with regard to the reduction of the Establishment of Dragoon Regiments having been approved by the Secretary of State for War has received the sanction of Her Majesty.

10. The reduction of the Troop per Regiment is to be carried out in the same manner as regards both Officers and Men, as was adopted in respect of the reduction already made in the Establishment of Regiments.

* * * * * * * *

12. It has been determined that a Band Serjeant shall be added to all Cavalry Regiments, and a Serjeant Instructor of Musketry to all other than Lancer Regiments.

13. Under the altered condition of Cavalry Regiments above detailed, their Establishment will in future be as follows :—

Cavalry.

7	Service Troops.	1 Depôt Troop.
1	Colonel.	
1	Lieutenant-Colonel.	
2	Majors.	
7	Captains	1
7	Lieutenants	1
7	Cornets	1
1	Pay Master.	
1	Adjutant.	
1	Riding Master.	
1	Quarter Master.	
1	Surgeon.	
2	Assistant Surgeons.	
1	Veterinary Surgeon.	
1	Regimental Serjeant-Major.	
1	Quarter Master Serjeant.	
7	Troop Serjeant-Majors.	
1	Serjeant Instructor of Musketry (to all except Lancer Regiments).	
1	Pay Master Serjeant.	
—	Band Master Serjeant.	
1	Armourer Serjeant.	
1	Saddler Serjeant.	
1	Farrier-Major.	
—	School Master appointed by the Secretary of State for War.	
1	Hospital Serjeant.	
1	Orderly Room Clerk.	
21	Serjeants	8
1	Trumpet Major.	
7	Trumpeters	4
28	Corporals	8
7	Farriers.	
434	Privates	49
547		73
	620	

14. The new Regiments of Hussars have been fixed at this strength.

Head Quarters, Camp Kalka, 27th March 1863.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has notified that, under the present enlistment Act, Soldiers who have completed their first term of service in the Infantry and re-enlist without taking their discharge, can only re-engage for that branch of the service for pension.

Commanding Officers will inform their men accordingly.

Head Quarters, Simla, 31st March 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Rawul Pindee on Monday the 22nd day of December 1862. Ensign Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Her Majesty's 98th Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :

Charges.—1st. With having, at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, and between these places, between the 18th of March 1861, and the 21st March 1862, when acting Pay Master of the Regiment, fraudulently misapplied the sum of Rupees 6,915-10-1 or thereabouts, public money intrusted to him, as Pay Master, for Her Majesty's use.

2nd. With conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer, and to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at Rawul Pindee, on or about the 1st April 1862, been drunk on Commanding Officer's parade.

Additional charges.—1st. For having, when in arrest at Rawul Pindee, on or about the 28th September 1862, left his confinement before being set at liberty by proper authority.

2nd. For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, and subversive of good order and Military discipline, in having at Rawul Pindee, on or about the night of the 30th September 1862, familiarly associated with Private John Hill, 98th Regiment, and the wife of the said Private Hill, by receiving them at his Quarters, and permitting them to sit near and on the bed, on which he, Ensign Hamilton, was lying in the open air in his compound.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion that the Prisoner, Ensign Archibald Rowan Hamilton, of Her Majesty's 98th Foot, is

Of the first charge not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.

Of the second charge guilty.

Of the first additional charge guilty.

Of the second additional charge guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner, Ensign Archibald Rowan Hamilton, Her Majesty's 98th Foot, to be cashiered.

H. P. DETEISSIER, Lieut.-Col., President.

Rawul Pindee, 12th January 1863.

"APPROVED AND CONFIRMED."
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Camp Meerut, 13th March 1863.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, April 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mookundraee Munraee and Mr. Chrishnajee Lukshmun have been appointed to act for six months as Extra Assistants to the Political Agent in Kattywar "on special duty."

Mr. J. G. Sigg has been appointed Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Kurrachee during the absence of Mr. A. E. Denso.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Hore, First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 15th instant, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the first vacation of the present year, from the 16th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. King, 3rd Assistant and Acting 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Kaira, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate

Mr. C. W. Bell, 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Tanna, is vested with the powers contemplated by Act IX of 1860.

Mr. C. M. Hogg, Acting 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Khandeish, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. F. Thelwall, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sattara, is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Sattara.

Mr. John Chesson is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the District of Sattara.

Mr. H. Rayland, Assistant Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, is vested with the authority contemplated by Section 219 of Act VI. of 1863.

Mr. W. N. Salmon, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Poona, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Poona Zillah, in relation to Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, Acting First Assistant Magistrate of Belgaum, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. A. H. Spry, 2nd Assistant Magistrate, and Mr. Sugjeewundass Khooshaldass, Hoozoor Deputy Magistrate of Ahmedabad, are vested with the powers contemplated in Section 33 of act XVIII. of 1854.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting 2nd Assistant Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmednuggur Zillah.

Mr. Venayek Dewarkur, Deputy Magistrate of Surat, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in the Surat Zillah.

Mr. Syed Hussein Edroos is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Surat Zillah.

The Thanadar of Kussara is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Ahmednuggur Collectorate.

Vycoontappa, Head Carkcoon of the Cutcherry of the Mamlutdar of Sudashigar, is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the North Canara Collectorate, while acting as Sheristedar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. E. H. Percival and W. M. Salmon are appointed respectively, the former to act as Collector and Magistrate, and the latter to act as 1st Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmednuggur during Mr. D'Oyly's absence on leave.

Mr. H. Showell, Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed a further extension for one month, under Section IV. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, of the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to him under date the 2nd February 1863.

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, from the 31st March 1863.

Mr. R. Phillipps, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for two months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Lieutenant C. Dodd, Deputy Collector of Jerruck and Shahbunder, acted as Collector of Kurrachee from 23rd December 1862 to 2nd February 1863.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Nusserwanjee Jehangeer has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Dispensary at Dholka.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants H. Dovcton and M. J. Marcartney, Probationary assistant Engineers, are promoted to the grade of 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 10th January 1863.

Lieutenants J. H. R. Cruickshank, and J. D. Cruickshank, Probationary Assistant Engineers, are promoted to the grade of 2nd Class Assistant Engineer, with effect from the 31st March 1863.

Probationary Assistant Overseer Serjeant J. Humby, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Overseer from the 12th March 1863.

Captain Heath, 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is appointed temporarily an Assistant Engineer for employment at Deesa.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. L. Allen, Chaplain of Nusseerabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M. Greig, Royal Engineers, is confirmed in his appointment of Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways from the 13th instant.

Letters to the Editor.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SIR,—A story is related in the India *Joe Miller*, that one day a man happened to go to a grain seller to buy some baked gram. The shopkeeper was attending to other customers at the time, on which, the man posted himself before the shop, embracing one of the wooden pillars which supported the roof overhead. When it came to the man's turn to be served, the grain-dealer measured out the baked gram which was wanted. This the man received in the hollow of his hands—his arms being girded round the wooden pillar as mentioned above. When the gram was measured out, the man was desired to leave. This, however, he was unable to do from the way in which his arms were intricated. The grain dealer was called to the rescue, but he could think of no remedy. The passers-by were then appealed to,—but they too were non-plussed with the difficulty. A large crowd was thus collected near the shop, but no one could hit on the solution. At last it was resolved to summon the "wise man" of the village, or as the story has it, "the red old man" of the village. People went to his place in a body and told him for what he was wanted. The wiseacre put on the insignia of his office and strutted to the spot in great state. He took a leisurely survey of the man and his position, and then eyeing the multitude rather contemptuously told them what dolts were they for their pains. What could be more simple, said he, than the extrication of this man from his position. Why, they had only to remove the tiles from the roof, break up the roof itself—and then dig out the pillar and slide it perpendicularly from between the arms, and then the man could go about as free as air with the gram in the hollow of his hands. Wah! Wah! cried the bystanders in token of their admiration for this very simple solution of a very difficult problem. I need not stay to inquire whether the multitude put in practice the simple recipe given them by their Nestor, or how otherwise the man was extricated. But I have adduced this story from the book in order to show from a recent instance in living life that the author has not overrated the stupidity or obtuseness of intellect of his countrymen. The instance I allude to is the case of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Indore* which is now being brought back from Ceylon, her cargo, passengers and all. This steamer had left Bombay in the middle of last month with a rich freight of opium and a goodly list of passengers for China. While off Ceylon, she broke her screw and was thus disabled for the voyage. She put into the nearest port, telegraphed her crippled state, and must have waited for instructions from the representatives of the owners. So far so good. But the way in which those representatives have acted shows that they too must have worked the counsel of some "wise, man" of Bombay to their aid. The Bombay agents of the company well knew that one of their steamers was shortly expected from China and that another was near at hand from England. This was not a matter of conjecture, but it was one of certainty, for almost on the very day when the *Indore* was obliged to put into Colombo, the *John Bright* a member of their fleet was telegraphed as having arrived at Galle from China. What more natural than for the agents to order the *Indore* to stay where she was, and then to send back the *John Bright* to her relief after her arrival and discharge at this port. This was quite in the order of things, and this is what sensible people would have done under the circumstances. But as we said before the company's agents seem to have invoked some "wise man" to their aid under the difficulty—and the upshot of his counsel is that the *Indore* is ordered back to Bombay in tow of a hired steamer—here to discharge her cargo to the *John Bright*. To the non-professional reader the movement of a vessel one way or another may not signify much, but it is quite otherwise with those who have ventured their interests in such a vessel on the faith of its reaching its destination by a certain time. Nor is this all. Underwriters when they underwrite risks on vessels do so only on stated voyages, nor do they undertake to indemnify the assured from the perils incurred by the vessel when her movements are dictated by the whims and caprices of her owners or Captains, of course circumstances will justify deviations from the voyage, but such deviations as that of the *Indore* in the present instance are not amongst the contemplated possibilities. The consequence is that should the *Indore* go down to the sea on her way to Bombay, the shareholders to a man are liable to every shipper for the value of his cargo, for it is quite preposterous to believe that the underwriters who have underwritten policies from Bombay to China could recognise the claims of the policy-holders under the circumstances supposed. The poor, trusting shareholders, who are exclusively natives, little know what ducks and drakes are being thus played with their interests by their compatriots who are in the direction and managment of the Company. Indeed the astuteness with which the latter conduct themselves in the matter is not a little astounding. Although the *Indore* with her tug boat has been obliged to put into a port on the Malabar Coast, the directors and managers have not thought it worth while to apprise shareholders of the fact or of the cause of this second mishap. It is to be hoped there may be nothing wrong, but we can assure the parties concerned that this hole and corner way of doing business is not at all calculated to inspire confidence in their judgment or generate charity towards their proceedings. Already one such concern has gone to the dogs by similar doings on the part of its direction. If the CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY goes anywhere else under its present treatment, I must perforce believe the shareholders to be peculiarly favored of heaven.

A. B.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Bombay, on the 16th April, the wife of Mr. Charles Lake, of a son.

At Sirsa, in Bhutteeana, on the morning of the 2nd April, the wife of P. A. Minas, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Vizianagrum, on the 2nd April, the wife of Mr. R. Lawrance, of a son.

At Theyetmyo, British Burmah, on the 4th February, the wife of Dr. Sparrow, Surgeon, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, of a daughter.

At St. Thome, on the 10th April, the wife of Major C. W. S. Young, Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Penang, by the Revd. J. Mackay, B. D., Lieut. A. Y. Brooking, 20th Regiment M. N. I., to Constance Brooking, second daughter of the late Henry Baynham, Esq., of Plymouth.

At Fort St. George, Madras, on the 7th April, by the Revd. A. Alcock, Henry Elliott Bayley, Esq., Madras Army, third son of Colonel Bayley, 2 th Regt. N. I., to Fanny Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late William Barry FitzGerald, Esq., Q. C., Dublin.

DEATHS.

At Girgaum, on the 14th April, of cholera, after a few hours illness, Laura, the beloved child of the Reverend Charles Gilder, aged four years and seven months.

On the 14th April, Mr. Thomas Hannah, Superintendent of the Dhurrumsalla and Clerk of Christ's Church, Byculla, leaving a widow and five children to regret his loss.

At Poona, on the 8th April, after a painful illness, Mr. Daniel Marston, Pleader, leaving a widow and four children to bemoan his irreparable loss.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer SALSETTE, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE :

	Viâ Marseilles.	*Viâ Southampton.*
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. and O. Company's Steamer, EMEU, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th April 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th April.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

SIND MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE, per Steamer TILLY, will be closed 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND.—14 and 29—10 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND AND MUSCAT.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.—Every six weeks.

MAILS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND.—About 10 and 26.

FROM CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN COLONIES—About 5 and 22.

FROM SIND.—About 11 and 27.

FROM MUSCAT.—Unknown.

FROM PERSIAN GULF.—Every six weeks.

During the monsoon, viz. : from 24th May to 9th Sept. 1863, the Overland Mails will leave on the following dates :—

24 May	24 July
9 June	9 August
24 June	24 do.
9 July	9 September.

CALENDAR——APRIL, 1863.

New Moon	Saturday	18d. 7h. 56.2m. A.M.
First Quarter	Sunday	26d. 8h. 58.9m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	17	Saturn rises at 4.19.	5 43	6 16	10 31	10 52	Date 15th April. Time—9h. 0m. 16s.
Sat.	18	Saturn sets at 4,29.	5 42	6 17	11 14	11 32	
Sun.	19	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 41	6 17	11 51	0 8	
Mon.	20	Daybreak at 4. 23.	5 41	6 17	0 26	0 44	
Tues.	21	Twilight ends at 7.34.	5 40	6 18	1 1	1 18	
Wed.	22	Mercury rises at 5 44.	5 39	6 18	1 36	1 53	
Thur.	23	St. George, M.	5 39	6 18	2 11	2 29	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 17th.—Dr. Franklin died, 1790.

Saturday 18th.—Tantia Topee hanged, 1859.

Sunday 19th.—American Revolution, first action, 1775.—Byron died, 1824.

Monday 20th.—Long Parliament dissolved, 1635.

Tuesday 21st.—Alexander the Great died, B.C. 323.—Insurrection at Bareilly, 1816.

Wednesday 22nd.—Demerara taken, 1736.—Lord Dalhousie born, 1812.—Duke of Sussex died, 1843.

Thursday 23rd.—Shakespeare, born, 1564.—Battle of Lall Dhong, 1774.—Bombardment of Odessa, 1854.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Apr. 2	KURRACHEE	Apr 10
AGRA	Apr 11	LAHORE	Apr 8
ALLAHABAD	Apr 4	LONDON	Mar 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb 23	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Mar 22	MADRAS	Apr 11
BANGALORE	Apr 10	MALTA	Mar 23
COCHIN	Apr 4	MEERUT	Apr 10
CALCUTTA	Apr 8	OUDE	Apr 11
CAPE	Jan 21	PUNJAUB	Mar 24
CEYLON	Mar 30	PENANG	Mar 27
DELHI	Apr 3	RANGOON	Mar 11
FRANCE	Mar 21	SUEZ	Mar 28
HONGKONG	Mar 14	SINGAPORE	Mar 19

THE Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

THE Army estimates for the cost and maintenance of the British Army for 1863-64 were formally brought before the House of Commons on the 9th ultimo. The speech of that most sagacious and clear headed of administrators, Sir George Lewis, on the occasion, was as quiet, dull, and steady going, as could well be imagined. Indeed it is not in Sir George Lewis's line usually to be otherwise. No man in public life brings more knowledge to bear on any subject he gives attention to, but he cannot often be accused of being either lively or imaginative. Not that he is deficient in a sense of fun by any means. He indulges occasionally in a little quiet sarcastic irony, with the happiest effect, and with that cool, searching, critical faculty he possesses in perfection, he contrives occasionally to throw a bomb that explodes like one of the Shoeburyness shells and sets all the world wondering. Witness that remarkable volume of the "leisure hours" of a statesman, published last year, and one of the very few valuable additions to our literature that the year bequeathed to us, "the Astronomy of the Ancients," into which Sir George contrived to insert two chapters of such pungent critical scepticism, as have gone nigh to explode the two most *learned* impostures of the time,—the Champollion hypothesis about Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and the Rawlinson theory about Assyrian Cuneform Inscriptions! But the Army estimates are quite another affair. Even on this subject Sir George Lewis shows his accustomed knowledge and industry, (when out of the region of mere office detail), though there is an unpleasant appearance of *cram* as if on all occasions he were obliged to speak by *book*. He has done his work well at the head of the War Office, as he does wherever he is placed, but it is clear he does not feel at home in it, and it will be a gain to the Ministry as well as a comfort to himself, when circumstances can be made compatible with his resumption of his old place as Secretary of State for the Home Department, an important office that has rarely been better filled than by him. His speech however on the introduction of the Army Estimates, though not very lively, is far from being uninteresting. The importance of the subject would redeem it in any case from dulness, and the detailed statements connected with various items in the estimates are deserving of careful attention. The full strength of the British Army, including the force in India and the Colonies is in round numbers 150,000 men. The total amount of the estimates for the maintenance of this army, exclusive of the force in India which is paid by the Indian Government, is £15,060,237—being a little more than a million sterling under the estimates of last year, the saving being entirely effected in the matter of stores. When we consider that this little force of 150,000 men is scattered over every quarter of the globe, protecting the interests and conserving the peace of an empire, the greatest and most wide spread, the world has ever seen, we cannot but marvel at the accomplishment of objects so great, with a force that by comparison seems infinitely little. Sir George Lewis gives a statement of figures regarding the relative proportions "as to population and area which exist between the Foreign possessions of the British Crown and the United Kingdom," which is quite startling in the contrast it exhibits. "The area of the United Kingdom," he says, "is in statute square miles, 112,000, while that of the British possessions abroad is 7,383,000; the population of the United Kingdom at the last census being 28,947,000, while that of the British possessions abroad is 183,191,000." Certainly there would seem very little need to apologise in such circumstances for what he calls a "large military force" were it not that he was surrounded by members who sometimes talk as if England would be better, not merely without dependencies, but without an army at all! With such an extent of empire and so small a force for its defence, the Secretary at War still considered it necessary to say, that "he could not agree with those who think that our army, large as it is, acts as any provocative to aggression or that any Government likely to accede to power in this country will pursue an aggressive policy. Our military system appears to me to be exclusively framed for purposes of defence. It may be that precaution can be carried too far." No doubt it may be, but we believe this is about the last charge that need be brought against any English Government in these times, and the cry for the last five years at least has been, that we have not taken precautions enough. At all events the most moderate and peaceful minded who consider the subject in any thoughtful way, and approve of a military force at all, need have no hesitation in echoing the sentiments of the War Secretary when he said, "taking our military expenditure from beginning to end, whether we look to our fortifications, whether we look to our volunteers or to our regular army, the whole is intended for our defence against apprehended danger from foreign countries and

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not to be the means of aggression on others." The Infantry force in this compact British Army of 150,000 men that takes periodical turns of duty in every corner of the world, makes 141 battalions, of which 40 are in Great Britain, 45 in the Colonies, and 56 in India.

General Peel who was Secretary at War under Lord Derby, a shrewd sensible gentleman and soldier, gives Sir George Lewis more trouble with his estimates, than any other member in the house who takes part in the discussions. The General was one of the most influential of the party that ultimately succeeded in effecting the Amalgamation scheme, and there are matters connected with the expenses of the British force in India, that he keeps constantly hammering at, as if he were desirous of getting the whole Indian force under the control of the House of Commons. Regarding the force in China, the General has a standing grievance as to how the native troops are paid there and the extra pay given to the British force serving with them. "Nothing," says the General, "can be more irregular with regard to those troops since they went out in 1858 when I was in office, they have not been provided for. I defy any one to show any account by which either the numbers or a detailed account of the expense can be ascertained, and what is still more extraordinary, the manner in which they have been paid." And then giving full vent to his indignation the General proceeds :—"I say that if any Government can employ the native army of India, which consists of 150,000 men, without any vote and without any account, except a gross sum, there is an end to any control whatever over military expenditure by Parliament. (Cheers.) These troops too are the most expensive which can by possibility be employed, because not only do they receive Indian pay and allowances, but their employment renders it necessary to give Indian pay and allowances to all the troops employed in the same service. This accounts for the discrepancy between the payments to officers of the army and the payments to officers in the navy. When the contrast was made the other night, I was quite astonished at the amazing advantages enjoyed by the service to which I belong. But if you refer to page 115, you will see that the major-general commanding in China receives just four times the amount of a major-general employed elsewhere, because he is receiving Indian pay and allowances, and that his aide-de-camp, who may be an ensign or lieutenant, is actually receiving more pay than a major-general commanding elsewhere. (Cheers.) It is the effect of employing these native troops in China. I do not mean to say that troops serving in China are not entitled to some extra allowance; but when the native troops went there I was the person who granted Indian pay and allowances, and I felt it was perfectly impossible to pay the European troops less than the troops were receiving with whom they served. What I want to do is to prevent any one having the power to employ a force without its being voted by Parliament, and without its being provided by the Estimates. (Hear, hear.)"

The matter no doubt is exactly as General Peel states, for in the Parliamentary paper giving details of the estimates, the Major General Commanding in China is set down we as receiving the annual pay of £2,535-15-0, whereas the Major Generals Commanding at Ceylon, the Ionian Islands, Jamaica, and Mauritius, receive each £691-19-7, just a little over the fourth part of what the General in China receives. But why is all this to be set down invidiously to the employment of Indian native troops in China? Have not the British troops employed in China in time of war always received Indian allowances? The extra pay does not come out of the English treasury; it is paid by the Indian Government, and if British troops only were to be employed in China, it would be simply adding additional burdens on the English tax payer. It is difficult to see what General Peel is driving at in his objection to the employment of native troops in China. He expresses horror at the idea of any Government having the power to employ 150,000 men without tendering an account of the expenditure to Parliament. One wonders his indignation on such a subject should have been so long pent up, why did he never open up the subject when more than double the number were employed without any more account being rendered of the expenditure then, than there is now. Let the General be assured the expenditure is as well looked into as if the House of Commons had control while he should endeavour to rid himself of prejudices against native troops whose splendid services in China received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, and which to say the least are unseemly in a person who may again fill the high office of Secretary at War, and in that capacity find it to be his duty and his privilege to be called on to employ them.

THE General Order for giving effect to the Despatch of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India abolishing the Indian Navy has been prepared, and is ready for publication. The last day of this month, the 30th April 1863, will be the last day of H. M.'s Indian Navy. On that day, the Indian Navy Flag,—that has braved the battle and the breeze for so many years; that has waved over as stout-hearted, loyal and gallant a Service as ever formed a companionship under a national banner; that has never been disgraced nor dishonoured since it first floated over the Indian waters; that has witnessed the achievement of many a glorious deed and of many a decisive conquest for old England, will be lowered for ever under a royal salute. This will be a solemn ceremony; and one which the citizens of Bombay would doubtless wish to witness, and which arrangements should be made to enable them to witness. Let us honor the old Flag at the end of its career; it has honored this city, and contributed its part, to its present greatness.

The Dockyard will remain with its present establishment undiminished, until the important question, which has just been referred to the Imperial Goverment, shall be decided—whether it is to be maintained as a Government concern for Naval purposes, or handed over to private enterprise for purposes of commerce. Meanwhile, Commodore Young, now a pensioned officer of H. M.'s Indian Navy, will be the Superintendent of the Dockyard.

OUR readers are probably aware that the Covenanted Civil Service of India is henceforth to be clad in livery. Her Majesty's Secretary of State has sent out patterns of livery to India to be reported on by the authorities here. Such patterns have been for some time in the hands of the local Government. It is expected that the livery order will soon appear, and that our civilians will be saved the trouble of choosing the cut and colour of their clothes for evermore!

LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

No. IV.

THE MODE OF CONDUCTING THE INTERNAL COTTON BUSINESS OF INDIA.

IN the former letters of this series attention was paid to the extent of cotton production in India and its probable increase, and it was intimated that in subsequent communications more exact details would be given about various points connected with the cotton trade of this country.

What is wanted by the commercial public in England is not so much *opinions or assertions* regarding the capabilities of India as definite information about the social state of the country and the usages of its trade. Were a lively picture of Indian customs and commerce before the mind of the British public, fewer utopian notions would prevail and fewer impracticable schemes be advocated. In furtherance of this object the writer desires to contribute such information as he possesses about the method in which the cotton trade of this country is conducted.

Let us for this end first glance at the social condition of the agricultural population of India,

The tenure by which land is held in this country is totally different from what prevails in European countries: the absolute right of private ownership in the soil is scarcely known and from time immemorial it has been the custom of the native governments, to reserve that right to themselves. The occupiers of the land were only regarded and treated as tenants subject to such rent as the government thought fit to impose, and from this rent or land tax have been derived till recent times nearly all the public revenues.

As the British power supplanted the native governments the same principle was followed with some modifications in applying it. In Bengal under Lord Cornwallis a permanent right of the property was conferred on certain large occupiers of land subject to a fixed rental, and these now constitute a species of native gentry usually styled Zemindars, holding large estates, with an inferior class of ryots underneath them who cultivate the soil and also possess certain tenant rights secured to them by government. But through nearly all the rest of British India a different system prevails. No class of large landholders exists, but the soil is held direct from the government by the petty cultivators or ryots, who usually farm a little holding just sufficient for the subsistence of their family. This is the system that prevails through the cotton districts of the Bombay Presidency. Until recently the assessment was made annually on the farms of these ryots, but now it has been settled throughout most of the Bombay Presidency at a fixed rate for thirty years, and on so moderate a scale that in many districts owing to the great rise in prices the payment to government is not more than one-fifth or even one-tenth of the value of the produce. From this it is evident that the position of the ryots in the cotton districts is excellent so far as their occupancy of the land is concerned; when their payment to government is £5 the value of their crops will often be £50, and their position resembles that of the small peasant proprietors in France more than that of mere tenant farmers.

The agricultural population of India is located in a manner totally different from what obtains in Europe, it is not spread over the face of the country in separate homesteads but all collected into villages. No detached dwellings are met with in the interior of the country at least so far as the writer's acquaintance extends, but in the well peopled districts there occurs at every few miles a collection of houses or mud huts in which the ryots of the surrounding district live and the rude trades of the community are carried on. In these villages a complex system of rights, usages and customs prevail, which are founded on religion and tradition and have been handed down unbroken from time immemorial. The various trades are pursued by separate castes, who in general are prohibited from intermarrying or mixing with each other, and the cultivation of the soil is usually confined to some of the lowest of these castes. No greater obstacle exists to the development of the resources of India than the inveterate prejudices of caste: they hamper and check in a thousand ways the efficient application of labour: but the entrance of christianity and European civilisation is gradually undermining these prejudices, not enough, however, to effect as yet any radical change in the industrial arrangements of the country.

The normal condition of the ryots until recent years has been one of wretched poverty; they possessed little or no capital and were hopelessly in debt, they were charged exorbitant rates of interest, often as much as 50 or 60 per cent. per annum and their surplus produce each year was barely sufficient to satisfy the claims of the money lender, leaving the principal of the debt an irremoveable burden which they scarcely attempted to throw off.

Moreover it is a religious tradition of the country that the most sacred duty of a son is to assume his deceased father's debts, and so faithfully is this obeyed that it is a rare thing to hear of the obligation being repudiated; and so the system has gone on from generation to generation; the ryots being little better than slaves to the money lending class. Nor did the blame rest entirely with that class as is commonly charged. So ignorant and improvident was the ryot, that if by a lucky windfall he did escape from debt, he would likely enough take the load on his shoulders again. The custom of the country is to waste immense sums on marriage feasts and other ceremonies, and it is not uncommon to hear of a ryot spending one or two years income on a single festival and burdening himself through life to make one grand display. And instead of debt being looked on as a disgrace it used to be counted a source of honor; the ryot regarded the amount he owed as the measure of the confidence reposed in him and to be in debt for one thousand rupees gave a higher claim to the respect of the village than to owe a paltry hundred rupees.

Out of this state of things sprang a class of persons whose business was to lend money to the cultivators, and in each village one or more money lenders or small capitalists were settled, whose business was to make advances to the ryots when they sowed their crops in order to furnish them with seed and maintenance for their family till the crops were ripe. The produce of the farm was then either handed over to the money lender to dispose of and reimburse himself or sold by the ryot subject to the lien upon it.

But to apply the case more closely to the circumstances of the cotton trade. The money lender in each village was usually a petty dealer besides especially in the article of cotton, and under the old regime the produce of the surrounding district generally became his property long before the crops were ripe. The ways in which the petty cotton business of the interior was transacted were very various, each district or province having its hereditary customs. In some of them it was customary for the ryots to take advances at the time the cotton was sown and deliver their crops to the dealers when picked, and those again sold them nominally on the ryots account deducting their own charges. In other cases the dealer made a contract with the ryot at the planting season, to take over his cotton when picked at a fixed price paying him down a large advance at the time of purchase. Again it was customary for the ryots in many places to receive year by year whatever accommodation they required from the local dealers, with the understanding that they should be the purchasers of their cotton when ready at the current market price. It is needless to enumerate all the different ways in which the business between the ryots and petty dealers was conducted, but the practical result of it was this, that all over the cotton region the crops passed into the hands of those dealers about the planting season or soon after it, and it was a thing almost unknown in the country for a ryot to retain his crop till it was gathered and sell the cotton after it was picked.

But the petty village dealers were seldom rich enough to carry on this business without assistance from other quarters; they could not afford to advance to the ryots the chief part of the value of their crops and then wait till they were sold six months after for reimbursement. They also were obliged in turn to make contracts with wealthier dealers in the large interior towns and receive part payment in advance. Suppose for instance that a village dealer became the owner of 100 bales of cotton by advancing £500 to the neighbouring cultivators, he would most likely make a contract to deliver that quantity to a wholesale dealer at a price somewhat above what he agreed to pay the ryots and receive from him as the case might be 25 or 50 or 75 per cent. of the amount cash down. But another link in the chain has to be added before we reach the terminus of the business. The large dealers in the interior again who made contracts for the produce of several villages could seldom afford to lie out of so much capital, but relieved themselves by reselling again to the wealthy native merchants of Bombay. From this arose another series of contracts, the large dealers of the interior contracted to deliver to Bombay merchants as much cotton as they expected to receive from the petty dealers, charging a price sufficient to leave them a fair profit and receiving an advance generally ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. of the value of the produce to be delivered. Those last contracts were usually made in the interval between the sowing and the picking season, and very frequently the large dealers up-country simply acted as agents for the native merchants in Bombay instead of selling to them on their own account.

By this curious system which is only a type of what prevails all over India, an intricate network of contracts enveloped the cotton trade, the produce of the petty cultivator was transferred from owner to owner till it finally rested in Bombay, and the capital that set the ryot in motion flowed through successive channels from the same fountain head. To make the case still more clear let us give an illustration. The ryot in Berar sells his cotton to the village dealer when he sows his field in July, he fixes the price say at 70 rupees the candy and receives 50 rupees cash down. The village dealer contracts to deliver this cotton to some larger trader in Oomrawattee, he makes the bargain in August at 75 rupees and gets 40 rupees cash down. The trader in Oomrawattee who has many such contracts on hand relieves himself as soon as he can by placing them in Bombay, he fixes with some rich native merchant then in September at 80 rupees and gets 30 rupees cash down. Each party in the series thus gets a profit and lies out of part of his capital till the delivery of the cotton and final settlement of the bargains. And it may further be added that the native merchants in Bombay have been in the habit of making large contracts with the English merchants or at least with the shippers to England, though in this latter case it is not the custom to give advances. When a native merchant of Bombay for instance has made contracts in Oomrawattee for several thousand candies in September, he engages most probably with houses in the foreign trade to deliver them so much cotton in February or March or whatever date he counts upon receiving it, at such a price as to reimburse him for his risk in advancing, pay the cost of transport and leave him a fair profit.

It should scarcely be necessary to add that the above is only given as a SPECIMEN of the complex way in which the machinery of the cotton trade has hitherto been moved in India. In scarcely one case probably is the operation precisely what is stated here; each district has its own specialities, in some the steps in the process are more numerous in others less so, and besides that, the regular routine of the trade has been entirely overturned in the last two years, but the process here described represents sufficiently well to the European reader the system that prevailed in India till the present crisis in the trade, and which indeed still forms the groundwork of the internal business of the country.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Bombay, 27th March 1863.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MADRAS, 14*th April* 6-2 P.M.

Steamer *Sydney* sailed for Negapatam.

MADRAS, 16*th April* 45 P.M.

Steamer *Moollan* sailed for Suez.

NEWS-LETTER.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

SINCE I last wrote to you, Mr. Editor, I regret to have to tell you that the Grand-mother of the Nawab of Joonaghur, on the mother's side, is dead, and that not only did the Nawab himself not attend the funeral, but his mother was also prevented from so doing, as well as having been prevented from going to see the old lady when she was sick. That the Nawab is to blame for this inattention to respect for his dead relation is doubtless true, but when one comes to consider that His Highness is under the influence of such people as he is, and is besides rather weak minded, a great deal of blame is removed, and in place thereof one pities him at the same time. I really do not think our own Government is acting at all right or justly either to the Nawab himself or his subjects in allowing him to have such evil disposed advisers as he has about him.

The Nautch girl whom these people have kept about His Highness for their own purposes passed through Rajkote lately with a party of fifty horsemen, a banner, and kettledrum on her way to Marwar, which is her country. She was accompanied as far as Rajkote by Sallee Hindee,—rather a respectable occupation for an adviser of a ruling prince to escort his cast off mistress about the country.

Lieutenant Hebbert has been again successful in apprehending four more Bahirwattias and I dare say that in time they will all be caught or their depredations put down. He leaves, I understand, shortly for Bombay on leave, as his respected father is about going home. Captain Leathes has left for Bombay, I understand, en route to England. I have not yet heard any one named as his successor, but suppose one of the junior assistants will take up his work, and as I understand that the Guzerat Horse are to be broken up, it is just possible that one of the officers from it may come here as an acting assistant. A little new blood among the assistants would do no harm.

The Political Agent has, I hear, got a case of Jeytpoor before him, in which a great deal of bribery has taken place, and in which some of the names of the native officials appear as receivers of the bribes. The name of Nursing Pursaud, the Sheristadar of the first assistant has been left out from this charge, but I hope the Political Agent will sift the case well before he has done with it.

When in Rajkote the other day I remarked a small temple looking place in the Political Agent's compound near the Treasury and other officers, and as it looked new, I asked how it came to be there, and I was astonished to find that the late Political Agent had allowed it to be built. Surely, Sir, the agency compound is no place in which to allow idolatrous places of worship to be built. Should it so happen that such a place came within the limits of the ground when it was being taken in, I can understand its being allowed to remain, but I must confess I can not think that the British Government would ever approve of such a place being allowed to be built in the compound after it had been made over to them for the use of their Agency, and I trust that when it is known that this place has been allowed to be built since we have had the piece of ground allotted as the Agency compound, that Government will cause it to be removed, for it is, I think, a disgrace to us to allow it to remain and going far beyond the mark of respecting the religious feelings of the natives to have allowed it to be built.

I was just going to finish this when I received a letter in which I am told that the Political Agent has suspended the undermentioned native officials, viz. Bapoobhaie, Goolabraie, Beekoba, Wamunrao as well as a Duffadar of the Mohsul Horse by name Ebrahim charged with having taken bribes in the Jeytpoor case to which I have already alluded. He has also, I hear, had brought to him the case of Jhusdun, and has promised the people that he will, when he has finished the Jeytpoor case, enquire into theirs, and the enquiry into it will lead to some very nasty exposures not only as regards the way in which bribes were taken by the native officials, but I doubt much if the officers who had the management of the case will shine for the amount of intelligence shown by them when they were enquiring into the case. Verily I think the Nagur community may well shake in their shoes, which they are now doing, for now that the people of the country see that a fair enquiry will be given to their cases, I fancy hundreds of cases will now be brought forward and seeing as they now must that Nagur influence has gone, the poor wretches will not fear so much to give evidence as they used to do in former cases, for now it will not be such certain ruination.—Yours,

Districts, 10th April 1863. FASSENACLOID.

LOCAL.

THE Annual Fair of the Matta Wagashwaree will be held at Parell this day. The Fair will last three nights.

THE local Banks and mercantile firms will be closed on Tuesday the 21st instant, on account of the opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline. It is believed the Government Office's will also be closed, and the day will be observed as a general holiday in the town.

THE Mortuary Return of the Island for the week ending the 15th instant shows an increase of 49 in the number of deaths, beyond last week and 24 more than the average number during the last ten years. Deaths from fever are 28 more than last week and as many above the mean. Cholera shows 38 casualties against 13 only of the preceding week; Measles too, are on the increase being 29 to 15 of last week, and twenty per cent above the mean.

The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEE.	
Fever	1	Fever	2
Cholera	1	Cholera	1
Other diseases	4	Other diseases	11
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Fever	1	Fever	1
Cholera	0	Cholera	1
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Fever	114	Fever	3
Cholera	21	Cholera	4
Other diseases	110	Other diseases	8
MUSSULMANS.		NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Fever	58	Fever	2
Cholera	11	Cholera	0
Other diseases	36	Other diseases	3

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week,	Aver. of past 10 years
Small-pox	51	37
Cholera	38	56
Measles	29	21
Fever	182	154
Nervous system	10	10
Vascular system	0	1
Respiratory system	16	24
Alimentary system	37	38
Cachexy	19	18
Accidents	7	3
Other diseases	6	9
Total...	395	371

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 16th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, wind N.E.

BULSAR.—Fair, northerly light.

CANNANORE.—Fair.

GOA.—Hot, partially clouded, light wind from South West.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, light wind N.E.

KURRACHEE.—Fair, wind S.W.

MADRAS.—Fine wind Easterly. Ther. 85. Bar. 30 decimal 06.

SURAT.—Fair.

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

PURSUANT to a requisition addressed to the Sheriff, a numerously attended and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting an address of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with a similar Address of Congratulation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BARTLE FRERE took the Chair. The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting :—

PROPOSED by the Honorable W. B. Tristram, seconded by the Hon'ble M. H. Scott,—"That the following be adopted as the Address of the Inhabitants of Bombay to Her Most Gracious Majesty."

"To,

"HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency and devoted subjects of the British Crown, for ourselves and on behalf of our Fellow-subjects, as well European as Native in this part of British India, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty's Throne with our loyal and fervent congratulations on the Marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark

"We entreat your Majesty graciously to receive our assurance that as we in India yield not to the people of England in devotion to the Imperial Crown and in love and reverence to your Majesty's Royal Person, so have we no less been moved with joy and thankfulness by the event of His Royal Highness's Union to a Princess, whom report with one voice proclaims so fit a Consort for the Heir Apparent to the British Throne.

"We devoutly pray that this auspicious Wedlock graced as it is by every earthly good, the hallowed union of hearts, the approval of Your Majesty and the wisest Counsellors of the Realm as well as the benedictions of those many millions, who rejoice to obey Your Majesty's Rule in all quarters of the globe, may be blessed by Almighty God to the life long satisfaction of your Majesty's the unbroken happiness of the Royal Pair and the joyful content of your Majesty's loyal Subjects of all tongues and races in this age and for generations to come.—We, are, Madam, with the profoundest respect, Your Majesty's most devoted subjects and servants."

PROPOSED by the Hon'ble Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hebbert,—"That the following Address be adopted as the Address of the Inhabitants of Bombay to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales" :—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, DUKE OF CORNWALL, &c. &c.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for ourselves and on behalf of our fellow-subjects, as well European as Native, in this part of British India, presume to offer to your Royal Highness our respectful and heartfelt congratulations on your late happy marriage.

"At the same time we humbly tender to your Royal Bride the Princess of Wales, our dutiful homage, and a fervent welcome to Her august station in the British Realms.

"We beg your Royal Highness graciously to receive our assurance that as we in India yield not to the people of England in devoted loyalty to the Imperial Crown and in affectionate reverence for your Royal Mother, our most Gracious Queen and Her Illustrious Family, so neither are we less moved with joy, and gratitude to God, by the event of your Royal Highness's Marriage, whereon have waited all Good Auspices, the vows of two nations and the sympathy of the world.

"We devoutly pray that Almighty God may be pleased of His infinite mercy to bless this Union to the happiness of your Royal Highnesses, the comfort of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the joyful content of the Millions who repose under the shadow of the British Empire, themselves and their posterity to ages yet unborn.

"We have the honor to be, with sentiments of the deepest respect, Your Royal Highness's most obedt., humble servants."

PROPOSED by the Reverend Mr. Fletcher, seconded by H.H. Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor,—"That, to manifest our joy upon this happy occasion, subscription be raised for a display of Fireworks on the Esplanade, and suitable Festivities to be given to all the school children of the Island, and that for the purpose of carrying out this proposal, as well as the other objects of this Meeting, the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee with power to add to their number."

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere; the Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity; the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson; the Hon'ble Mr. Lewis; the Hon'ble Mr. Tristram; the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett; the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson; the Hon'ble Mr. Scott; the Hon'ble Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; the Rev. Mr. Fletcher; Colonel W. F. Marriott; the Rev. Dr. Wilson; Commodore Frushard; Colonel H. Barr; M. R. Westropp, Esq.; Rev. J. D. Gibson; David Sassoon, Esq.; Dr. Stovell; H. H. Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor; E. I. Howard, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehangeerjee, Esq.; Dr. Peet; Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Dr. Birdwood; Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.; G. Foggo, Esq.; Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq.; Vurjeevandass Madowdass, Esq.; Captain Barker; Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.; S. Compton, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Rev. R. Galbraith; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq.; Rev. C. D. Du Port; Pestonjee Hormusjee Camajee, Esq.; Rev. C. Cooke; Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq.; Dr. Bhawoo Dajee; Culliandass Mohundass, Esq.; Cursondass Madowdass, Esq.; Elio David Sassoon, Esq.; His Highness Aga Khan; Braz Fernandes, Esq.; Candass Narrondass, Esq., Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, Esq.; Dinshaw Maneckjee, Esq.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; Venayeckrow Wassoodewjee, Esq.; Goculdass Teipall, Esq.; Goculdass Leeladhur, Esq.; Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; Comlaput Gopall Chobey, Esq.; Bulwuntrao Bhicajee Dhowly, Esq., and that Venayeckrow Jugonnathjee, Esq., be requested to act as *Secretary*.

PROPOSED by Colonel Barr, seconded by Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esq.,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in so ably presiding on this occasion."

PROPOSED by Vurjeevandass Madowdass, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, "That thanks are due to the Sheriff for having convened the meeting."

The Sheriff having returned thanks, the meeting dispersed.

A list of subscriptions was placed upon the table, and about Rs. 5,000 were subscribed on the spot.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Old Jamlee Moholla Cross Street, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a Hindoo female named Essee. It appeared from the evidence of Succaram Sowla the husband of the deceased, that they came to Bombay about a month and a half since, and had been living in the house that fell. On the night of Wednesday last the deceased and her husband went to bed at about twelve o'clock. Witness was awaken by the noise of the house falling. The deceased had disappeared. Witness caught hold of the terrace behind the house. Two other persons were injured. The deceased was taken out of the ruins dead at six o'clock morning of yesterday. Witness did not know that the house was in a ruinous state or else he should not have lived there.

Verdict.—"The deceased accidentally killed by portion of a house having fallen on her; the same having been for some time in a delapidated state."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue Kamatiepoora touching the deat of Sydoo Lingoo. From the evidence of Vithoo a gardener in the service of Balee Mawram, it appeared about three o'clock he saw the deceased stand on the wall of a well reaching his hands to a *popai* tree the branches of which hang over the well. Immediately after the witness heard a splash of something falling into the well-witness saw that the deceased was no longer on the well, and he therefore raised an alarm. The deceased's father-in-law ran out of the house which was close by. They both of them went to the well and saw the cloth of the deceased over the surface of the water. One Sukaram Luxamon took out the body from the well.

VERDICT.—"The deceased accidentally drowned in a well."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—16TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Pokur Jayseeraz, was brought up, at the instance of E. L. Jenkins, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Customs, charged with having about 65 tolahs of Malwa opium in his possession, and offering the same for sale without a license, thereby infringing the provisions of clauses 2 3 and 4 of section 10, of regulation 21 of 1827.

Atmaram Ragoba, an Inspector, opium department of the Custom house, stated that at about one o'clock on Wednesday, as he was sitting in the shop of a man who had gone out, in the Mambadavie road, the prisoner came up and asked him at what rate he sold opium. Prisoner then said he had some for sale, witness said he would give a rupee for three tolas, when prisoner showed the opium now produced. There is three quarters of a Surat seer in these two pieces. The prisoner was then to Mr. Jenkins who asked prisoner where he got it from, and he said from his master, and was selling it as he was in want of money.

Narayen Dunajee, a custom house sepoy, stated that about two o'clock on Wednesday the Inspector delivered the prisoner to him at Mandavie, and had the opium in his possession. He had nothing to say as to how he came into possession of it.

The Magistrate remanded the prisoner for trial at the Petty Sessions, but intimated that he would accept bail for his appearence then.

SOLDIERS IN BOMBAY.—Patrick Lynch, who described himself as a soldier of the 89th Regiment, was charged with assaulting Mr. Charles J. Knight, the Water Inspector of Police.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Charles James Knight deposed that he knew the prisoner who is a soldier. On Wednesday afternoon at half-past three, the prisoner was lying drunk in the road in Apollo Street. Witness tried to remove him and afterwards managed to raise him with the assistance of Mr. Tighe, but they could not get him into a buggy. The prisoner while the Constables were endeavouring to do him this service was most violent, kicking the witness and using most obscene language: They had him then put in a cart and conveyed to the police station where they had to put him in the stocks: Prisoner had torn the Constables trowsers which were worth a rupee and a half.

The Magistrate said that as he knew the defendant had but little money, he would not inflict the full penalty the offence merited. He would therefore sentence him to pay a fine of ten rupees, or in default be confined for six weeks.

The prisoner said he was under orders to proceed to England on Monday.

His Worship then ordered him to be taken to his Commanding Officer.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF SIX THOUSAND RUPEES.—Narron Geega, a Hindoo, aged 35, was charged with stealing six one thousand rupee notes, the property of Gohur Naggee. Mr. Leathes appeared for the prosecution.

Gohur Naggee deposed,—I am a broker and Commission Agent and live in Barbhaya Street, outside the Fort. I know the prisoner; he has been living at my house for the last seven months. He came to Bombay as an Agent for certain sowcars of Bhownuggur, he buys spices, ghee and other articles in Bombay for the residents of Bhownuggur. The articles are purchased in my name by the prisoner, and entered in my book, and then forwarded to Bhownuggur. Yesterday morning about half-past seven o'clock, I placed in a box in my shop, these six Government Currency Notes, marked A for one thousand rupees each. The notes were put into a bag and then put in the box. The prisoner was in my shop when I put the notes in the box. I locked the box and immediately left to go to Colaba, leaving the prisoner sitting in my shop. I returned to my shop at about twelve o'clock, noon; immediately after I had returned to the shop a person with whom I have dealings came to me for six hundred rupees, I went to the box in which the money was kept and in which I had put the six notes in the morning, and on opening it, I found that the bag had been removed from that part of the box where I placed it. I took the bag in my hand and examined it, and I could not find the six notes which I put in it in the morning. I then examined every part of the box, but I could not find the notes. I asked all the inmates of the house if they had opened the box and they all said that they had not touched it. I looked for the prisoner but could not find him. I sent men to look for the prisoner and reported the robbery to the police. About two o'clock the same day, the police brought the prisoner to my house, and shortly afterwards took him away. This morning about eight o'clock I went to the Mazagon police office, and saw my notes there. I recognized and claimed the notes to be mine as my name was written on the back.

Bhasker Ramchunder deposed,—"I am a police havildar, No. 139, and do duty in the Chuckla. Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the prisoner was pointed out to me near the Jamma Mosque, by the prosecutor's servant, who informed me that the prisoner had stolen six notes for one thousand rupees each. The prisoner denied the charge, I apprehended him and then made enquiries regarding the robbery. About twelve o'clock the same night the prisoner said that he had deposited the notes with a woman named Cookabaie, and took me to her house near the Green market. He asked her for the notes and she gave him the six notes for one thousand rupees each which I now produce. The prosecutor's partner Luximedass Dharsee was with me the whole time and recognized the notes; the next morning about seven o'clock, I took prisoner to the Mazagon police office. The prosecutor was there and recognized and claimed the six notes as his."

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow (this day.)

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—16TH APRIL.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

A ROW ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.—James Mason, William McCann and William Butler, were placed at the bar charged with assaulting Mr. G. B. Wood, Constable, while in execution of his duty on Wednesday the fifteen instant.

From the evidence of Constable Wood it appeared that on Wednesday last at about five o'clock P.M., in consequence of information received by him he went to the Duncan Road. He went to a room on the first floor of a house occupied by a prostitute. Witness found there the three defendants. Witness entered the room by the window from the adjoining house. The defendants had sticks with them. Defendants Nos. 1 and 2 were bleeding from wounds on their heads. They were in intoxication. Defendant No. 3 was standing on the trap door and prevented people entering or leaving the room. When witness was about to enter the room by the window defendants Nos. 1 and 2 attempted to throw him down into the street. They could not succeed in doing so, and they pulled the witness and defendant No. 3 then struck him with a stick across the head, and witness was stunned from the effects of that blow. The other two defendants also attacked witness with their sticks. Witness had his police batton with him which he was obliged to use in self defence. Mr. Forjett immediately came with others to the assistance of the witness, and the prisoners were secured.

Suckeena woman stated she was a courtezan and lived in Duncan Road. On Wednesday last at about five o'clock P.M., which she was in a room on the first flow of her house, defendants came there, and asked her to produce a glass. Witness told them that she had no glass. They then attempted to strike her. Defendant No. 1 threatened to witness to throw her down out of the window. He (defendant No. 1) took the witness in his arms, and dropped her on the bench close to the front window. She raised an alarm. Mr. Forjett came upstairs and remonstrated with the defendants. Defendant No. 2 had in his hand a bottle. Defendant No. 1 took the bottle from the defendant No. 2. The third defendant closed the door. Witness took the bottle from the hands of the defendant No. 1. And left the front room and went into the inner room witness saw the last witness came to the window defendants attacked Mr. Forjett. When Mr. Wood came to the window, defendant No. 2 seized him, and defendant No. 3 struck him.

Mr. Forjett said, that at about five o'clock evening of Wednesday last while he was passing up the Duncan Road in his Garee, he heard a scream from a room on the first floor of a house. He alighted from his gharee and ran upstairs into the room. He saw there the three defendants. Witness observed there the prisoner No. 1. pushing the last witness. Witness said, "don't do that, this is no place for you, come away." Upon this the defendants Nos. 1 and 2 began to buse him. About this time, on turning round witness observed the prisoner No. 1 and Suckeena woman holding a bottle between them. The bottle was then half full of liquor. Witness assisted the woman in taking the bottle from the prisoner No. 1, and told her to go away with it. Immediately after that the prisoners attacked the witness. Witness then went downstairs to see if he could find a sepoy to send for a constable. Witness also observed defendant No. 2 assaulting Constable Wood with a stick.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Forjett said to His Worship that he had no desire to have the defendants punished.

The Magistrate said the evidence against the prisonsrs Nos. 1 and 2 shewed that they had committed an assault upon the constable, but it was weak as regarded the prisoner No. 3. As the prisoners had themselves been severely handed they were admonished and discharged.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors' Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Dwarkadass Manordass, unemployed; date of petition filed, 18th March 1863.

Suckeenabee and Fatmabee, courtezans; Austin Mears, unemployed; date of petitions filed, 30th March 1863.

Mahadoo Jayram, dealer in ghee; Mead Hurridass and Ramjee Mead, dealers in bricks; Nacoda Hajee Mahomed Ally, unemployed; Noor Mahomed Yacoob, hack buggy driver; Dadabhoy Cursetjee, a cook; Okha Nathoojee, a grain merchant; date of petitions filed, 6th April 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insovents.

Okha Nathoojee,—3rd Monday in April instant, at 11 o'clock.

Suckeenabee and Fatmabee, Austin Mears, Mahadoo Jayaram, Mead Hurridass and Ramjee Mead, Nacoda Hajee Mahomed Ally, Noor Mahomed Yacoob and Dadabhoy Cursetjee,—1st Monday in May next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

Dividends payable in the undermentioned Insolvents' Estates.

Soonder Pandoorung,—3rd Monday in April instant, of 11 per cent.

Pestonjee Jamsetjee,—3rd Monday in April instant, of 6 per cent.

Memon Dossa Currim and Hajee Rahimtoola,—3rd Monday in April instant, of 3½ per cent.

Tatia Succaramjee and Ambeecabaee,—3rd Monday in April instant, at 5 per cent.

J. W. ORR, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 7th day of April 1863.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEBATES ON COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

(Concluded from Yesterday's number.)

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern :—

The Council met at Bombay, on Thursday, the 2nd April 1863.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, Presiding.
The Honorable Mr. W. E. FRERE,
The Honorable Mr. J. D. INVERARITY,
The Honorable the ADVOCATE GENERAL,
The Honorable Mr. H. L. ANDERSON,
The Honorable Mr. W. B. TRISTRAM,
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,
The Honorable Mr. A. D. ROBERTSON,
The Honorable Mr. M. H. SCOTT,

The Council proceeded with the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill for the prevention of adulteration of Cotton and the better suppression of Frauds in the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay."

Mr. FRERE said that the Revenue Commissioner had suggested that the Bill provided no regulation for the superintendence or removal of Cotton Inspectors. He proposed to remedy this defect, and would move that the following be added as a second Clause to Section XI.

"The Inspectors shall in their official capacities be subject, in the Island of Bombay, to the orders of the Commissioner of Customs, and in all parts of the Presidency, except the Island of Bombay, to the orders of the Collector of the District in which they hold their appointments or in which they are at the time employed and shall at all times be liable to dismissal by order of the Governor in Council, for neglect or misconduct in the discharge of their official duties."

This amendment was put and carried.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that with regard to that portion of the Section which empowered the Governor in Council to assign salaries to the Inspectors of Cotton, he would remind the Council that the Bombay Small Cause Court Bill had been rejected on the ground of its assigning salaries for Judges. According to that interpretation of the Indian Councils Act, the Bombay Government had no power to grant such salaries.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the words "and shall assign to such Officers such salaries" might be struck out without serious detriment to the Bill.

The omission of these words was then agreed to, and the Section as amended was put and carried.

On the question that Section XII. stand part of the Bill, Mr. Frere said that he had obtained the postponement of this Section in consequence of a suggestion from the Police Commissioner Southern Division, that offences under this Bill were not such as required the offender to be given into the custody of policemen; but such might properly be disposed of by summons. He would propose, therefore, that the words "such cotton" be inserted between the words "give" and "into" in line 6. The words from "any person" in the 7th line down to "such offence" in the 8th line omitted, and the following words added at the end of the Section :—

"Provided that no person offending against this Act shall be proceeded against except by summons on information laid by the inspector or by some other person."

These amendments were put and carried.

Mr. TRISTRAM suggested that the word "unpressed" should be inserted between the words "all" and "cotton" in the 3rd line.

Mr. SCOTT said he must oppose this change. The introduction of this word would exempt not only patent machine pressed cotton from examination but all cotton however rudely pressed at up-country establishments.

Mr. FRERE said that probably the best way of meeting the wishes of the Honorable Mover of this amendment would be to insert a short Clause providing that no act done by the Cotton Press Companies in Bombay should be considered an offence, under the Bill.

Mr. TRISTRAM said that it had been admitted to be practically impossible to deal with cotton when once reduced by machinery into bales for exportation, and the exemption might be limited to patent pressed cotton.

The PRESIDENT inquired whether an exception of this kind would not also cover the case of such transactions as those which the Honorable Mr. Scott had brought to their notice, as having formed a subject of advertisement by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. SCOTT said there was not any difference in principle, but in practice; the expensiveness of the process of patent pressing was an obstacle to meddling with bales after they had been compressed; and the press-marks on which the credit of the Company depended, furnished in their case perhaps a sufficient guarantee.

Mr. FRERE said that if Press Companies had been made responsible as he had proposed, the amendment might have been admitted; but as it was, the exemption could not be allowed: its effect would be to encourage the Press Companies in connivance at the adulteration of cotton by exporters, and thus to perpetuate the evils which this Bill was intended to remove.

The PRESIDENT said that he thought the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Scott made out a case for non-interference with cotton bales at the Presidency. There was time enough it appeared to examine cotton in Bombay before it was pressed; while to delay it afterwards would impose great inconvenience and expense upon shippers. He would, however, like to hear the opinion of the Honorable Mr. Tristram as to the grounds upon which he claimed a special exemption for cotton pressed by the Companies at Bombay.

Mr. TRISTRAM said he would not reiterate the arguments already brought forward and which the Council had confirmed by its vote. Instead of leaving Press Companies to their legitimate business, all kinds of trammels were it seemed to be placed on them. They were to take out licenses, mark their bales, and the Honorable Mr. Frere would even wish them to be responsible for the quality of what they pressed. He (Mr. Tristram) denied the justice of the Honorable gentleman's remark that there was connivance at adulteration on the part of the Press Companies. Quality was a matter out of their province to inquire into. If cotton was brought to the Press Company, they were bound to press it. He did not ask for any special exemption for the Cotton Press Companies beyond being allowed to follow unmolested their proper calling. Any delay taking place at the Bombay Press Company establishments was so much taken from facilitating the Export Trade. As regarded opening pressed bales, he considered it quite absurd. Who was to pay for repacking? and who would compensate shippers for their loss by the delay?

The PRESIDENT said that the difficulty might be met by a Clause to prevent further interference with bales compressed by patent machines at which the Inspector was present.

Mr. SCOTT said that he would suggest an additional proviso as follows :—

"Provided also that without the warrant of a Magistrate it shall not be competent to any Inspector to open any bale finally pressed for foreign export.

This amendment was agreed to, and the Section as altered was put and carried.

On the question that Section XV. stand part of the Bill, Mr. Frere said that there was a difficulty in this Section. It had been reserved for further consideration in consequence of an opinion expressed by the Police Commissioner Southern Division, that jurisdiction under the Act should be reserved to officers not inferior in rank to Subordinate Magistrates of the First Class. Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class should, the Commissioner thought, only have the power to issue summonses. But Section 227 of the Code of Procedure appeared to contemplate a Magistrate's issuing summonses only in cases on which he was competent to adjudicate. He submitted it therefore to the Honorable member in charge of the Bill whether the proposed change be made or not.

MR. SCOTT said that he did not feel competent to give an opinion on the subject.

The PRESIDENT said it would, he thought, be desirable to reserve jurisdiction to Subordinate Magistrates of the First Class.

Mr. FRERE said that in that case it would be necessary to strike out the words "as defined in Section XV. of the Code of Criminal Procedure," and to substitute for those words "with powers not inferior to those of Subordinate Magistrates of the First Class."

This alteration was put and carried.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL inquired what was the meaning of the provision that no Magistrate should exceed the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction.

Mr. FRERE said that the highest penalty prescribed for an offence might exceed that which the trying Magistrate was ordinarily competent to inflict; and the effect of the proviso would be to prevent his acquiring in such cases a special extension of his penal powers.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that the proceeds of Cotton Presses confiscated under Section IV. of the Bill, ought to go into the Cotton Improvement Fund, and he would move a corresponding addition to Section XV.

The PRESIDENT said that he thought the fine prescribed in Section IV. would be sufficient without confiscation of the Press. He would move the omission of the provision for confiscation from that Section.

Mr. SCOTT said the mere fine prescribed by that Section and those which depended on it would have very little effect upon press-owners at the present high prices of cotton. It would be quite worth their while to run the risk for the sake of the intermediate profits. If, however, His Excellency deemed the change necessary, he would not oppose while he would not vote for the amendment.

It was then put and carried that the words "and such press shall be confiscated" at the end of Section IV. be omitted, and the corresponding change of the word "penalties" into "penalty" in the last lines but one of Sections V. and VI. were also agreed to.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL moved that the word "of" in the 5th line of Section VIII. be omitted, and the words "not exceeding" inserted.

Carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he would beg the attention of the Council to the 5th paragraph of the second letter from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division. It would be in the recollection of Honorable members that the provision it referred to was similar to that which had formed part of his (Mr. Robertson's) amendment on Section XIII. That amendment had not been carried, but now that the Honorable Mr. Tristram's motion that patent pressed bales should be exempted from examination had been partially adopted, it was doubly necessary that a provision should be made for compelling press-owners to give notice of adulterated cotton brought for compression. He would therefore move that a provision be introduced into Section VIII. to the effect that any licensee having reason to believe that cotton brought to him for compression was adulterated, should be bound to give information of the same.

Mr. TRISTRAM said that any one would suppose from the remarks of the Honorable member that the Press Companies had been systematic promoters of adulteration. They had, in fact, nothing whatever to do with it. They did not ask for the cotton to be brought to them for compression, but if it was brought, it was their duty to screw it. A Press Company acted on the supposition that all cotton was what its owners were satisfied with; at any rate it was no affair of the Press Company one way or the other. He would oppose the amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the necessity of such a provision was obvious in the case of un-country presses, and the presses in Bombay, as they enjoyed a special exemption, might in return for it reasonably be called on to perform a special duty. Some check would thus be imposed on their connivance at the frauds of exporters.

Mr. SCOTT said that many difficulties would arise in carrying the amendment into operation. It might cause detention of ships for which demurrage would have to be paid, and numberless other inconveniences. This would be impossible to avoid, if the Press Companies in Bombay were made the compulsory judges of the quality of cotton brought to them for compression. He saw, therefore, no remedy available except such as would arise from the loss of character and the probable refusal of renewed licenses.

The PRESIDENT said that the proposal of the Honorable member would open up a field in which it would be difficult to follow an offender. He thought that it was in general useless in a legislative enactment to prescribe a duty without imposing a penalty for the breach of it. In this case, however, a penalty could hardly be enforced, as the cotton could not in general be interfered with after it had been compressed into bales. The Inspectors would be present and they could seize such cotton as was adulterated, while the proposed amendment would invite the passive resistance of all press-owners.

Mr. BOBERTSON declined to press his amendment, and the Section as altered was agreed to.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said he wished to inquire whether the offence prescribed in Section X. was the only one which could be committed with regard to marks on cotton bales. A man might, he thought, obliterate one mark, and affix another.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the first five lines of the Section as it originally stood had provided for such a case, but the Honorable Mr. Tristram having objected to them, they had been struck out on the opinion of the learned Advocate General himself, that they were superfluous.

The PRESIDENT inquired whether there was any practical danger of press-marks being used again.

Mr. TRISTRAM said he thought there was no danger.

Mr. SCOTT said there was danger. He had seen the letters R. S. and Co. affixed to docras by his own firm come down on other docras from Oomrawuttee the following year.

The PRESIDENT said that at the suggestion of Mr. Tristram he would move an alteration of the wording of Section IX.

Mr. FRERE suggested a further alteration; and it was ultimately agreed that the Section should stand as follows :—

"It shall be incumbent on every applicant for a license under this Act to lodge with the Collector or other officer empowered to issue such license, a cloth, parchment, or paper impressed or marked either with some distinctive mark not less than one foot square, and such name or mark shall be called a press-mark, with his name, or that of his Firm or Company, in letters not less than one-inch and a half long, which name for any press in the Town of Bombay shall be in the English language, and upon the grant of such license, the licensee shall be bound to mark or cause so be marked every bale compressed by any press in his possession, or included in such license with a press mark which press mark, shall be affixed to the wrapper or cloth underlying the fastenings or band of such bale; and for every case of failure so to mark any such bale compressed as aforesaid, such licensee shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rupees One hundred, and his license, if it be so adjudged by the Magistrate, shall be suspended or shall become null and void as to all presses for compressing cotton included therein."

On the motion of Mr. SCOTT, it was put and carried that Section X. should stand as follows :—

"If any person shall counterfeit or imitate any press-mark for the use of which a license under this Act shall have been granted, or shall pack any bale of cotton in any cloth or wrapper bearing a press-mark which he shall not have been licensed to employ, he shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or to fine, or to both."

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he would now beg the attention of the Council to the 6th paragraph of the letter of the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division, and supported by it he ventured again to bring forward the proposal embodied in the 7th and 8th paragraph of the memorial of the Bombay Merchants presented at the last meeting of the Council.

Mr. SCOTT said that these proposals were identical with those which the Honorable member had brought forward at the last meeting of the Council, without finding any supporter. Mr. Hart's proposal was somewhat different, but it could not be carried out with any effect until patent presses were established up-country.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he would not press the amendment.

Mr. SCOTT moved the insertion of the word "seed" between the words "any" and "dirt" in the third line of Section II., as a question might arise whether seed was foreign matter.

This was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT said that a blank remained to be filled up in Section IV., and after discussion it was agreed that the words "day of" in the first line should be struck out, and the following inserted, namely "the day on which this Act shall be declared by notice in the *Government Gazette* to be in operation."

On the motion of Mr. FRERE it was agreed that the word "upon" should be inserted between the word "or" and "change" in the 14th line of Section VII.

Mr. FRERE moved that the word "except" in the 5th line of Section XIV. be changed to "other than."

Carried.

On the motion of Mr. FRERE, the following addition to Section XVII., was then agreed to :—"The words foreign export" shall be held to mean "export out of British India."

The several Sections of the Bill having been agreed to it was, on the motion of Mr. SCOTT, read a second time and passed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing this day Friday.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Settlement of Issues.

98 Framjee Dossabhoy *vs.* Dossabhoy Dadabhoy.
192 Shaik Mahomed Abdul Latiff *vs.* Goolabroy Rampursad.
211 Bhugwandass Nuthoosha *vs.* Arab Mahomed bin Oomer.
230 Goculdass Mehunjee *vs.* Hurdutroy Chimonroy.
235 Pestonjee Rustomjee *vs.* Narondass Vullubhoy.

For final disposal.

119 Rahuntoola Kadur *vs.* Luckmidass Walljee.
205 Jeevan Moorarjee *vs.* Trickumdass Moorarjee.
231 Sudasook Remsook *vs.* Dunsook Poonumchund.
232 Pallonjee Pestonjee *vs.* Bazonjee Dorabjee.
233 Thucker Cutchra Dossa *vs.* Anundrow Gunput Palekur.
236 Dhayabhai Bholabhai *vs.* Vundravundass Nanabhai.
260 Vamonrow Ramchunder *vs.* David Steuart.

Cause for Trial.

19 Pallonjee Jeevunjee *vs.* Rustomjee Manockjee.

JOHN MARRIOT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 16th April 1863.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for hearing this day.

Ruttonsey Bhimjee and another *vs.* Gungabaee widow, &c. Part heard.

Hurkissondass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass. For further direction and costs.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, *vs.* Jeewajee Manockjee and others. For hearing.

Hajee Hashim Neemajee *vs.* Hajee Ally Ruzza Shoostry. For hearing.

Ameena Cusban *vs.* Shaik Husson bin Bhicum. For hearing.

Eduljee Dadabhoy and another *vs.* Bhicayjee widow &c. For hearing.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

BENGAL.

IT is rumoured that Mr. H. Eglinton will be appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel *vice* Mr. Joseph Graham, appointed to officiate as Advocate General.—*Hurkaru, April* 8.

CAPTAIN F. C. Innes took charge of his new office as Examiner of the Pegu Prize Accounts from the 1st instant. The services of two officers have already been placed at the disposal of the Chief of the Military Finance Commission, one of whom will most probably be appointed as Assistant Paymaster at the Presidency.—*Id.*

WE have heard that Lord Elgin has offered to Mr. A. T. T. Peterson the post of Advocate General upon Mr. T. Cowie's approaching departure, and that Mr. Peterson has declined to accept the proffered honour; which however, we are sure, he would estimate at its true value. Having made arrangements for his retirement from professional life, even the strong temptation offered by the government will not change his resolution; which will be a source of regret alike to the bar and the public.—*Englishman, April* 8.

WE mentioned the other day that the Madras government had appointed Captain Neblett, of the Bengal Marine, to be Superintendent of Marine at Madras. We now hear that the supreme government has written down to that of Madras, recommending it to try some "doubling up" in this matter, and to see if it cannot get the work of Master Attendant and Superintendent of Marine performed by the same officer.—*Id*

WE are very glad to see that at last the government manufacture of salt has definitely terminated. It is proverbial that governments never make good traders, and the sooner they abandon business the better for themselves and every body else, save and except the few lucky individuals whose good fortune it is to be employed in a branch of the public service which defies scrutiny. For the future the revenue will be raised in the more legitimate modes of customs duties on the one hand, and excise on the other—one more step in the right direction. We shall get on by and bye.—*Id.*

THE Bengal Medical Service having at last dwindled to such an extent that it can no longer furnish medical officers for the work which it formerly performed, a considerable portion of that work will be handed over to Royal medical officers coming out to this country; and a number of Queen's Assistant Surgeons have been placed under the orders of the Indian medical authorities, to be sent to the civil stations, or other service.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE name of the Sergeant Major who shot himself last Monday, was John Golding, of F-2, Royal Horse Brigade (Col. Bruce's). He was considered an excellent soldier, and was much respected. We have not heard

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any reason assigned for the act. There was nothing odd in his manner or conversation prior to the commission of it; and he received the reports of the Battery as usual only a short while before. A Court of Inquest was immediately assembled, but we have not heard the verdict.—*Oudh Gazette, April* 11.

THE locusts have appeared in Central India. We hear of them at a place about forty miles South of Goona where they made their appearance at 10 A.M. on the 6th, they came from the west, and were going towards the east. Our friends in the stations over which they pass will do us a favour by reporting their arrival and departure, and the direction they appear to be taking, as well as the extent of the mischief they do to the crops.—*Delhi Gazette, April* 11.

CAPE.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.—The mail steamer "Dane" will carry no startling intelligence with her this month. Of political news there is almost nothing. The parliamentary session is still some four months distant; and the Government have been resting quietly on their oars enjoying the holiday pleasures of the season; or if they have been at work at all, the plans and projects they have been meditating are held in strict secrecy and reserve. The legislators resident in Graham's Town have been speculating on the chances of getting the next session of Parliament held in the Eastern Province. The Governor has, constitutionally, a perfect right to summon it wherever he thinks fit and proper; but considering the serious inconvenience of meeting anywhere else than in the metropolis, there is very little likelihood of the prayers of our Eastern friends being responded to. Practically, Cape Town is the centre of the colony, and far more accessible to the great majority of the members than Graham's Town or any other place that has hitherto been mentioned. Besides which, it is quite out of the question to summon a parliament at a distance from the seat of Government, and from the information which is constantly and daily required during the session, and which can only be obtained from the heads of departments in the public offices at Cape Town. Another proof of the fact we have stated—that practically Cape Town is the most central point of the colony,—is furnished in the positive determination of the Home Government to appoint it the head quarters of the army and the residence of the Commander-in-Chief. This, at least, cannot be construed into an illustration of the grasping monopolising tendencies of the West. Cape Town has made no more efforts for attaining to the additional honour thus conferred on it than has Bloemfontein or Timbucto. British Kaffraria, the Home authorities have written out to say, will not be annexed to the old colony without its own consent; but if it persists in holding out for independence, they say it must be prepared to pay for it by the maintenance of all its establishments from its own unaided resources. Under this pressure, it is said that the Kaffrarians are now by no means so resolute in their anti-annexation policy as they were last year. The Cape, however, is clearly not very anxious for the alliance proposed, and the Imperial authorities will probably find it more difficult to effect the proposed transference than they have calculated, unless they are prepared to arrange with the Colonial Government for bearing a fair share of the responsibilities likely to be incurred in the maintenance of peace along the Kaffrarian frontier. The question will be re-discussed in all its bearings in the ensuing session of Parliament. But passing from these matters of public policy, we propose in this summary to give a general review of the state of affairs and the prospects for the future, socially and commercially of the old colony itself.—*South African Advertiser & Mail, Jan.* 21.

WRECK OF THE "AKBAR."

THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.—Yesterday morning, an investigation took place into the circumstances connected with the loss of the above vessel on the evenin of the 12th instant. The court was composed of the Resident Magistrate, Captain Hill, and the Harbour Master, Captain Wilson.

Captain Alexander Hutton, the commander of the vessel, was the first witness examined. He said:—After rounding the light-house, in standing into Table Bay on the evening of the 12th instant, I shortened sail. The wind was blowing fresh from the south-east. We made a tack to the westward under double-reefed topsails, foresail, and jib. We then tacked to the eastward, and about half-past six stood over again for the other side of the bay. I then endeavoured to stay the ship; but she fell off with her head to the north-eastward. I then attempted to wear the ship by backing the main and mizen top sails, but finding she did not pay off, I threw everything aback. She continued to forge a head, and struck the ground, running right on to it. The wind was blowing strong at the time. Five minutes before she struck I had taken a cast of the lead, and found eleven fathoms of water. I immediately fired alarm guns and burned blue lights for assistance. Shortly afterwards two shore boats came and ran me two anchors; I took the hawsers on board and tried to heave her off, but could not succeed. The ship was then striking heavily and commenced making water. Immediately after the ship struck I sent my chief officer and four or five men on shore in a boat; and while they were absent, Captain Wilson, the Harbour Master, came on board. He remained there all night. On the following morning, seeing there was no chance of getting her off, we commenced discharging cargo. Thirty coolies were sent from the shore to assist. At 7 o'clock there were seven feet of water in the hold, and she was striking heavily as the tide rose. I have been in Table Bay before. I calculate we were two miles or a mile and a half from the shore when I tried to put the ship about. I have been at sea thirty years and this is the first mishap I ever had.

John William Travis:—I was the chief mate of the *Akbar*. While we were rounding Green Point we had light baffling winds, but as soon as we opened the Bay the wind increased, and we had to take in the royal and top-gallant sails and close reef the top-sails. The foretopsail was close down, and the main double-reefed. We stood across and made one tack to the westward. We then stood to the east side of the Bay. We were upwards of a mile off the shore when the helm was first put down. The captain had given orders for the ship to go about, and all hands were at their stations. When the ship was in stays I got a cast of the lead, and got nine fathoms. The ship came up to the wind: we hauled on the main and mizen top-sails. She would not come round, but fell off again with her head to shore. We then threw everything aback to wear the ship, but she gradually forged in and took the ground. The captain then gave me orders to lower the boat and go to the Harbour Master for assistance. I reached the shore about a quarter past eleven. The following morning I returned to the ship in a sailing boat. I think the ship had plenty of room to stay when the order was given to go about; in fact I have many times seen her much closer in shore when she has stayed all right. The captain himself suggested to let go the anchor; but I remarked, "will it not go through her bottom."

James Furguson, the second officer, corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses. The carpenter was also examined, but his evidence was unimportant. This terminated the enquiry.

The *Akbar* was a fine vessel of 733 tons register, built in 1852, and owned by Messrs. Shallcross and Co., of Liverpool. She had on board the following cargo:

Shipped at Bangkok—
15,246 bags rice.
10,532 pieces sapanwood.
321 boxes sticklac.
Laden at Macao—
5,000 bags cassia.

By the praiseworthy exertions of the captain and the agents here, nearly the whole of the cassia, sticklac, and sapanwood has been saved; but some portion of the latter, together with the rice and the wreck, had to be sold by public auction. The whole realised £650.—*Id.*

CULTIVATION OF THE CINCHONA PAHUDIANA.

(*From the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, April* 3.)

FROM the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,—(dated the 24th January 1863.)

With reference to my Despatch dated 31st May 1862, No. 18, I now transmit a translated Extract from a member of the "Flora," a German Botanical Periodical (together with the original) containing letters from M. Hasskari, the gentleman formerly in charge of the Cinchona culture in Java, by which it appears that owing to the unfavorable reports of scientific men in Holland, the Government of Netherlands India have determined to put an entire stop to the further cultivation of *Cinchona Pahudiana* plants in Java.

2. M. Hasskari was the introducer of this species from South America.

3. Under these circumstances, it does not appear to me advisable that any further expense should be incurred in the cultivation of this species in Darjeeling.

4. I have perused with interest Dr. Anderson's letter in the *Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette* of 15th October 1862, (No. 54), in which he reports that four cases of intermittent fever have actually been cured by the use of an infusion of *Cinchona* leaves without any other medicine whatever. I desire that any reports from Dr. Anderson on the progress of experimental cultivation of *Cinchona* plants may be transmitted to me without delay, as well as any accounts of the Chemical Analysis of Cinchona leaves or bark which you may receive from the Chemical Examiner to your Government.

Extract from No. 21 of the "Flora" of 1862, a German Periodical published at Ratisbon on the cultivation of Cinchona in Java.

With reference to what was said last year in this paper, pp. 224 and 608, &c., I should not withhold from your readers the decision of the Minister of the Colonies in the second Chamber of the Dutch States General, in reference to this culture. A doubt had been expressed whether in the great spread of Cinchona cultivation a wrong method might not have been adopted, and the Minister replied:—

"The belief that the culture of the least valuable species of *Cinchona* would be useful and profitable is the reason that so many trees have been grown in Java of the kind first known as *C. Orata*, then a *C. Lucumafolia*, and now as *C. Pahudiana*. A tree of this species has been chemically analyzed by Professors G. F. Mulder and F. A. W. Mignel and in consequence of the joint report of those gentlemen the Indian Government have determined to put an entire stop to the further cultivation of *C. Pahudiana*. At the same time the Governor General has considered whether it will be advisable for the Government to continue the Cinchona cultivation, or whether the time has come for handing it over to private enterprise."

The following is from the *Nieiven Amsterdamsch Hundelsen Effectenblad, No.* 151, *June 2nd*, 1862.

In the sitting of the second Chamber the question was brought forward whether it would be advisable to leave the culture of the *Cinchona* to private enterprise, and I may be permitted with modesty to give my opinion on this subject. It would appear to me that the culture must be undertaken by Government, to whom it is not essential that the return should be rapid. It appears that the Chemical researches of Messrs. Mulder and Mignel do not support those of Dr. de Vry (given in the *Battavischen Handelsblattes* of 14th September 1861, p. 607, &c.) and in this case the hope of *Cinchona* cultivation being undertaken by private enterprise disappears.

EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE.

(*From the Examiner, March* 14.)

LET us suppose that people were required to swear to the truth of their Income and Assessed Taxes returns, and that without oath no assessment could be made. Would a proposal to allow unbelievers to make a simple declaration instead of oath, and thereby to subject themselves to the taxation, from which their refusal to swear would exempt them, be considered as favouring infidelity, or would it not rather be thought to serve the revenue? This is the precise parallel to the question whether truth and justice should or should not lose the benefit of the evidence which may be given by persons in the unhappy condition of sceptics. It is no boon to a man to be put in a witness-box and badgered in cross-examination. Every one would desire an exemption from the duty, but any one procuring it by a confession of infidelity must thereby prove most unmistakably that he prefers truth to any other consideration, and adheres to it at the cost of all that makes life dear—repute, and the good opinion and good will of his fellow beings. He may be a miserable lost creature, but in bearing the most damnatory witness against himself he has indubitably proved that he is a thoroughly trustworthy evidence. Yet the law excludes such a witness on the inconsistent ground that he is not to be believed, that he is without scruples, that he has not the fears that keep others in the path of duty. Why, then, did he avow what must cause him to be shunned, and may, perhaps, ruin his fortune? He has given the most terrible pledge of veracity. Another, who has no more belief, takes the oath, is accepted as a good witness, and gives his evidence with the same disregard to truth that permitted him to swear, and some gross injustice is perhaps done through his false testimony. To prevent this evil is impossible, but it is quite possible and reasonable not to shut out credible evidence that may be promotive of justice; and this is what was proposed in Sir John Trelawny's Bill, and negatived by an opposition which could not, or would not, see that the object was not to favour unbelievers, but simply to remove an impediment to the discovery of truth and the ends of justice.

By high authority we are told, swear not at all; and curiously enough, one of the Attorney-General's arguments against the Affirmation Bill supports the objection to oaths, that they favour the belief that there are two rules of speech—one lax, or untruthful, for ordinary occasions; the other conscientiously strict, for solemn occasions. If there are two measures of veracity, a light and a heavy, the fault is with the usage, which has established two methods of dealing with it—one involving penalties for falsehood, the other licence.

FRANCE AS THE FRIEND OF POLAND.

(*From the Examiner, March* 14.)

THE Polish insurrection of 1863 may want very many of the advantages which that of 1831 could boast, not the least being a separate Polish army, fully organized and equipped, possessing an artillery and impliments of war, and thus able to face at once the regular troops which Russia brought against the Poles. But whilst thus strong in material force, Poland in 1831 had nothing like the moral force which now sustains it, in the universal sympathy which the good cause excites. In 1831 a strong antagonism existed between German and Slavon, so strong that the absolute Governments of the day were able to take advantage of it, to isolate the Poles and forward their subjugation without exciting a murmur from their own subjects. But, in deed, there scarcely was a German people in those days, certainly there was not a German press; whereas now all Germany is politically alive, and its press comparatively free from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Austria and Prussia have both been compelled to admit representative assemblies in each province, as well as in the central capital. This is the case with Silesia, with Bohemia, and with Galicia, all peopled by races more or less akin to the Poles. So that even were the Governments hostile, there are bodies and authorities and a public to be found on each side of them to give them countenance, counsel, and sympathy, if not material and open aid.

In 1831, also, peoples were singularly powerless over their Government, which one and all thought resistance a prime duty. This was the case even in France, where a throne had just been formed on popular revolution, and had got a monarch placed upon it whose sole aim throughout his reign was to reject and baffle popular exigencies. A sterile paragraph in favour of Poland figured in each address of the French Chamber. But though the Emperor Nicholas annually insulted Louis Philippe, the latter continued to kiss the Czar's hands and to be his humble servant. France is far less free at present, and yet its popular voice, or its popular sentiment, known to exist universally even without voice, acts powerfully upon the Emperor. He knows that he must not altogether fail of his mission, and feels that he must redeem the rigour of internal administration by the practical usefulness, boldness, and liberality of his foreign policy. He durst not give the Polish question the *go-by* that Louis Philippe did. And whatever be the reluctance of the French Emperor to embark in serious war, and whatever the natural fears which prompt an English Government rather to keep him back than to encourage him, let the Poles but hold out till Spring, and the French Emperor will be forced to intervene in their favour.

Who is to oppose him, provided he begin by proclaiming his object to be purely disinterested, and announcing that he will take no part of the German soil as retribution or as conquest? The King of Prussia might decide upon offering military resistance. But would his people, or even his army, obey him? Certainly the contingents of the German Powers would not unite in any such course. Austria and Bavaria united could at most take but the same neutral course followed in the Crimean war. The French Emperor, did he employ the due precautions, and make the due professions, might certainly so manage as to encounter no German resistance. And in this would lie the whole difficulty of his enterprise. What could we do in such a case? England surely could not follow the King of Prussia's example, and league with the Czar for the maintenance of Russian domination in Poland! We could not do other than sanction, whatever our dislikes or our misgivings. And France would acquire but the greater honour and the greater influence by our holding back.

Such are the considerations which cannot fail at the present moment to stir in the Imperial breast. They demand no slight or facile resolve, and it is no wonder if they give rise to long hesitation. Since the close of the Crimean war the French policy of the future was undoubtedly based on a Russian alliance, as that likely to lead to the great accomplishment of French ambition, the extention and completion of French territory northward. No other Power than Russia is likely to lend itself to such a combination. For France, therefore, to aid Poland, is for ever almost to abandon the Russian alliance, trusting to military success, and solid triumphs, for the grasp of what alliances cannot secure. There is much in this to make us pause, and fill Englishmen with mistrust. But, after all, it is for Europe to take care of itself, rather than for us to be its keeper. England can act the counsellor and the auxiliary. But we cannot pretend to make Europe a tailor's pattern, which we can arrange in squares and pieces as we please.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ.

(*From our own Correspondent, Times, March* 16.)

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 4.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople informs us that Ismail Pasha embarks to-morrow for Egypt. Increased activity in the preparations for his public reception at Alexandria are accordingly observable. Brilliant illuminations are in prospect, and they will not lose in effect through its being at present the fast month of Ramadan, the season, indeed, above all others, for jovial nights, though for somnolent days.

In the absence of Mustafa Pasha, now heir presumptive to the Viceroyalty, the reins of government have been placed in the hands of Halim Pasha, the next in the order of succession, and who is well known to participate warmly in the Viceroy's wise views upon the paramount value of everything that may tend to develope the immense agricultural resources of his country. Perfect order and tranquility have continued to prevail in Egypt, and the fortnight that has elapsed since the Viceroy's departure has indeed been altogether uneventful.

The works on the Suez Canal have undergone no interruption through the death of Said Pasha. The present Viceroy has not yet announced his final views upon the subject; but it is very generally believed that he has already arrived at the conclusion that the Government is bound by the engagements entered into towards the company by his predecessor. Both labour and money must accordingly continue to be supplied. About 20,000 men are at this moment either engaged upon the works or on their way to the isthmus, collected as heretofore, from all parts of Egypt. To each party, as it arrives, a certain portion of the excavations is allotted, calculated upon an average of 40 cubic metres for each man. The task is usually completed in about a month, when the men are allowed to return to their villages, generally carrying with them the trifling balance of their earnings that remains after paying the cost of the simple food upon which the Egyptian fellahs are content to live.

The efforts of the company are at present almost entirely directed to the completion of the canal, by which fresh water will be conveyed to Suez. It branches off, near Lake Timsah, from the small canal, previously dug by the company, and which, as your readers will remember, is a prolongation of the Wadi Toumilat Canal. The watercourse is about 25 feet in width, with a depth of about five feet. It is already completed as far as the Bitter Lakes, and the engineers of the company expect to reach Suez before the middle of the coming summer. Their next task will be the construction of a feeding canal, starting from Cairo, and running along the edge of the Desert, the execution of which though lately abandoned, has been finally decided upon. Without it, indeed, it would be impossible to maintain a sufficient level in the new canals, even while draining their neighbours, to the grievous injury of the cultivators dependent upon the latter for the irrigation of their lands.

Having just returned from a visit to the Isthmus. I am able to speak of the impressions created by personal observation, and I confess that it is the inspection of the new fresh-water canals which seemed to me calculated to inspire the most lively interest. The sight of a stream of fresh water, flowing through the still and death-like solitude of the Desert, of itself offers a most singular spectacle. A practical end can also more readily be assigned to this portion of the company's projects. To the inhabitants of Suez the acquisition of fresh water and of the attendant means of vegetation will be a boon of real value, and, although new accessions of arable land are hardly yet an object of necessity to Egypt, yet the canals afford the prospect that many productive spots along their banks may yet be redeemed from the surrounding wilderness.

Between the fresh-water canal and the *rigole*, or preliminary trench of the Maritime Canal, runs a small channel, about five feet wide and two to three feet in depth, which serves to supply the labourers with water, and which is lengthened as the work on either side progresses, being, however, always kept a short distance in advance. The cutting for the maritime *rigole*, through the ridge of the Serapeum, which, next to the Gisr, is the highest land on the course of the canal, I was informed, will for a short time remain in abeyance, while the fresh water canal is pressed forward. The cutting of El Gisr has been dug to a depth, at its highest levels, of about 70 feet, and it forms a channel containing a width of water of about 25 feet, with a depth of four to five feet. The trench is cut, as elsewhere in the desert, with its sides at an inclination of two feet for every one foot in depth. The ridge terminates towards the north in a plain covered with hillocks of light sand, which about four and a half miles further on sinks below the level of the sea, and is now covered with a shallow sheet of water, communicating with lake Menzaleh. It is along these four to five miles of the line that the canal appears to be exposed to the greatest danger from land-drifs. But it is maintained that the embankments which will be formed when the canal is excavated to its full width and depth will afford ample protection. As a further precaution, hedges of cane and brushwood are put up at various points across the plain. These, it is contended, will serve as barriers against the progress of the heavier particles of sand, which being raised by even the most violent storms at but a slight elevation, and moving at a low velocity, are brought to the ground on meeting with the least obstacle. The lighter particles, being lifted high into the air, are carried away over long distances, and on again falling to the ground are spread so lightly over the plain that it is contended they can be of little or no practical effect.

The track of the canal along the greater part of its course through Lake Mensaleh is clearly marked by the embankments, of which the bases have been raised on either side at a distance of 60 metres across. Two small channels have been formed, one on either side, with a depth of water just sufficient to give passage to a small boat. The central portion of the canal is still untouched, and the mud which forms the bed of the lake frequently shows itself above the surface of the water. The embankments are made of this same mud, which was lifted by hand labour from the bed of the lake. Near Port Said the traces of the embankment become very slight, and in some places our boat seemed to cross the open lake. The work is to be continued by means of dredging machines. The mud is raised in almost a liquid state, and is poured into a species of caisson formed of planks, supported by wooden piles driven into the bed of the lake. On rising above the level of the water the mud hardens into a solid mass. This portion of the work, as will be readily believed, has been attended with great difficulties and trouble, but the worst is believed by the engineers to be past.

As the canal approaches Port Said it is to attain the width of 80 metres, terminating in a basin or dock of 800 metres square. This basin is likewise to be deepened by means of dredging machines. As yet only 16 machines have been put together at Port Said and along the canal, but I was informed that the number will shortly be raised to 50, and that each is expected to excavate an average of little if at all less than 1,000 cubic metres a day.

The channel of communication with the sea will be 400 metres wide, and its entrance is to be protected by a double jetty. The western mole is to be prolonged to a distance of 3,400 metres, or somewhat more than two miles, where it will reach a depth of water of 10 metres or about 32 feet.

A small islet of stone has been formed at about half distance as a nucleus to the future pier, and to serve for the discharge of the boats that come to Port Said with stone and other materials and stores. The temporary wooden jetty is about 200 yards in length, and is partially filled in with stone. The accumulation of sand that has been formed on the western side advances the beach to the extent of about 50 yards into the sea; but the engineers are disposed to attach but little importance to the matter. They argue that before the sand can reach the extremity of the mole it must fill up an angle formed by a basis extending to an almost unlimited length along the coast to the westward, and of an elevation of upwards of two miles. The stone required for the works at Port Said has hitherto been brought at an exceedingly heavy cost from the quarries of El Meks, near Alexandria. Future supplies are to be drawn from the hills of Genneffeh, near the Bitter Lakes and to be brought in flat-bottomed boats along the canal, at an estimate cost of 14f, the cubic metre.

At Suez, it will be remembered, the intention of constructing jetties has been abandoned, and it is proposed simply to deepen the channel that leads from the anchorage to the town, a distance of about four and a half miles, and which is practicable for small boats alone. The channel is formed on its western side by a large sandbank, partially uncovered at low tide. At its further extremity the Messageries Imperiales have commenced the foundations of the dry dock, in accordance with their contract with the Egyptian Government. The dock will be connected with the shore by an embankment 2½ miles in length, already in course of construction, over the sandbank, and which will be surmounted by a railway. It strikes one as a singular thing, considering the implicit confidence with which the success of the Canal Company appears throughout to have been regarded by the French public of all classes, as well as by the late Viceroy, that it should not have been resolved to await the completion of the improved channel, when the dry dock might be constructed close in shore on a far more convenient spot, and, of course, at a very much lighter cost.

To return, however, to Port Said. The site of the destined town is a narrow strip of land, which separates the sea from the lake, and, until lately, occasionally washed over by the sea. It is in process of being widened and raised beyond the reach of the waves.

A foundry and workshops, fitted up with every description of machinery, have been established at Port Said, and, together with the lighthouse at the foot of the pier, the storehouses, *chalets*, and other light dwellingplaces built for the *employes*, impart a town-like appearance to the spot. Nile water is brought across the lake in boats carrying iron tanks, but the place is before long to be supplied by means of iron pipes, which have already been brought to the Isthmus. The water is to be raised by pumping machinery in the neighbourhood of Timseh to the summit of El Gisr, whence it will flow towards the north, following the embankment of the maritime canal.

I cannot terminate this slight sketch of the state of the works without referring to the courtesy and attention invariably shown to travellers in the Isthmus by the engineers and other *employés* of the company, and in my own person I am able to confirm to the very fullest extent the reports of my predecessors. I moreover invariably found the utmost readiness to supply me with whatever information I desired.

Strong doubts as to the prospects of a ship canal being completed on the scale, and according to the terms assigned to itself by the company, must I apprehend continue to prevail, and not less so in respect to the commercial prospects of the undertaking, should the work be brought to a conclusion, even were the end to be attained without exceeding the funds raised by the company. But I feel assured that neither professional men nor ordinary travellers will return from the Isthmus without admiring the perseverance and energy displayed by the gentlemen entrusted with a work of such magnitude, undertaken in the midst of a desert, where every resource had to be created.

GLASGOW AND ITS INDUSTRIES.

(*From the Examiner, March* 14.)

WE have long wished for a satisfactory account of the conditions which have exempted Glasgow, the chief seat of the cotton manufactory of Scotland, from the disastrous effects of the cotton dearth while they have fallen so heavily on Manchester the chief seat of the cotton manufacture of England. The desired explanations are before us now, in the ample yearly Report of the indefatigable and able Chamberlain of Glasgow, Dr. Strang, and we propose here to give an outline of some of its most interesting features.

The population of Glasgow, like that of Manchester, is about 450,000, and has been rather more than doubled in the last thirty years. The real cause of the exemption of Glasgow from the evils of the cotton dearth is the miscellaneous character of its industries. It is not like Manchester, confined to one great staple, with the subordinate arts ministering to it. The cotton manufacture is not, perhaps, now even the chief manufacture of Glasgow, since it has been giving way to the iron trade, in its many branches of mining, smelting, forging, and fabrication of every kind of manufacture from what may be called the raw material. In 1862 there were 120 furnaces in blast, which produced 1,080,000 tons of cast or pig-iron, the raw material of all iron and steel. There were exported of this material in the same year 565,000, while the rest was converted on the spot into malleable iron. Without reckoning the value added to the crude article by this last operation, the local value of pig-iron was moderately reckoned at 2,575,800*l.*

Out of the malleable iron, one of the greatest manufactures is the building of steam-ships and their machinery. In the seven years from 1856 to 1862, there have been constructed at the different ports of the Clyde 636 steam-ships, of 377,176 tons burden. At the end of December, 1862, the number of steam-vessels on the stocks was 86, of 82,212 tons burden.

When we consider that a large number of them were also furnished with marine engines and most expensive fittings, it may give some idea of the vast extent and importance of this industry, seeing that a great portion of its value is made up from the wages paid to mechanics and other operatives therein employed. And when we find that, at no previous period in the history of this handicraft, so many vessels on the stocks, or progressing to completion as at present; we feel assured that there is, in this employment and others connected with it, resources to alleviate, in some degree, the great distress in the cotton trade. We believe that, at no previous time were the Malleable Iron Work, the foundries, and the shipbuilding yards more generally well employed; and if it should be found that there is faith to be placed in the superior advantage and impregnable character of the iron-clad ship, it may be safely affirmed that the mechanics on the Clyde may look forward with confidence to even increased prosperity from this source of our national industry.

Among the chief manufactures may be reckoned the refining of sugar, for which Glasgow with its cheap fuel, cheap iron, and convenient navigable river afford peculiar facilities. Nineteen factories are engaged in this work, and in 1862 they refined 106,748 tons of raw sugar, the quantity having been nearly doubled in four years. But Glasgow has also the advantage over Manchester, and most other towns of the kingdom, in being a port of trade; and it may be said with truth that the spirit, enterprise, and skill of its citizens have made it this. In the beginning of the century the harbour had a depth of but five feet, and was accessible to small craft of forty and fifty tons only. It has been deepened to twenty-one feet, and is accessible to ships of 1,000 and 1,200 tons. In 1862 no fewer than ninety-six ships of from 700 to 1,000 tons did arrive in the harbour, with forty-eight above 1,000. In dredging and embanking the river, and in the construction of quays and wharfs, extending the length of 4,376 yards, there have been expended very nearly 3,500,000*l.* The River Trust had an income of 111,493*l.*, a sum to which it has advanced from the paltry one of 18,932*l.*, its income thirty years ago.

Dr. Strang makes the following judicious reflections on the advantages of miscellaneous manufactures to a town:

From the fact that there is no city in Great Britain more cosmopolitan in its manufactures than Glasgow, it follows that our artizans are at no time subjected to the same misery as those belonging to towns and districts that are chiefly dependent on one peculiar industry. Had Glasgow been wholly dependent on the cotton manufacture, there is no doubt that our working population would have been in a position perhaps more deplorable even than those now are who are encircling the capital of the cotton kingdom of Lancashire; but as this is happily not the case, we are glad to know and to feel that the distress existing in this city and neighbourhood, deep though that may be on the part of the factory workers who have been thrown out of employment through the dearth of the raw material, and on other individuals who are immediately connected with that particular branch of manufacture, distress has in no way extended to the other great branches of our city industry. During the last twelve months, and at the present moment, almost all the leading industries which go to maintain and advance the power and prosperity of Glasgow, always excepting those of cotton and its dependencies, have been in full and active operation.

The cotton manufacture is the sole exception to the material prosperity of Glasgow, but the numbers affected by it, male and female, amount to little more than 8,000, a small fraction, after all, in a population of 450,000. The earnings of the operatives are reckoned at 12,380*l.* a week. This amount of loss would be a serious drawback, but it appears that several of the factories are working full-time, some two-thirds time, and a greater number half-time. The actual number of cotton operatives out of work and considered not to exceed 5,000, and a committee was forthwith appointed for their relief, when the number turned out to be no more than 4,580; and these have been maintained by private contributions in money, clothes, and coals. That the cotton dearth has been sharply felt, even in Glasgow, notwithstanding its peculiar advantages, is shown by the emigration which has taken place in consequence of it from the ports of the Clyde. In 1861 the number of emigrants, for the most parts Scots, was about 3,000; while in 1862 they had risen to above 8,000. The destination of these emigrants is given, and it is curious to mark the sagacity of our northern countrymen in avoiding the United States. In 1861 the emigrants to the United States dwindled from 533 to 267, and even these last may have been Irish, for we find no fewer than 816 of this nation among the emigrants of 1862. In this year the emigrants for our North American Colonies amounted to 3,210, and those to the Antipodes to as many as 4,261. New Zealand, with its good climate fertile soil, frequent rivers and harbours, to say nothing of its gold, seems a favourite with the scots, and we think them quite right. In the year in question they repaired to it to the number of 3,412, thus given it a decided preference over every other country. A descendant of these men may realize the speculation of Gibbon, that New Zealand may some day produce the Hume of the Southern hemisphere.

The moral advance of Glasgow, since our last account of it, hardly keeps pace with its material prosperity. In ten years' time there has been a small increase in the number of criminal prisoners, but relatively to population a small diminution. In both years they number about 4,000. We have in the Returns a curious account of the sex and nationalities of the prisoners. In 1861-62 the females amounted to 1,614, and the males to 2,037, a proportion which gives but an ill view of the female inhabitants of the city. The Scots criminals in custody numbered 2,480, the Irish 1,197, the English 188, and the foreign 55. To make this statement of real value it would be necessary that Dr. Strang should furnish us with the proportion of the nationalities in the whole population. We have heard the Irish population reckoned at 70,000, and if this be true it follows that our Hibernian brethren have supplied double their proper share.

Glasgow, as is well known, has the reputation of being one of the most electly pious spots in the three kingdoms, and so specially regardful of Sabbatarian prejudices that on the Lord's Day no vessel stirs from the Broomielaw, and no one can consequently on the Sabbath enjoy the pure air and fine prospects of a noble river terminating in a splendid estuary. With this odour of sanctity it is considered also to have a pre-eminence in drunkenness, and as no account of the great city would be satisfactory if we left this subject out, we give Dr. Strang's figures. In 1861-62 the number of drunkards apprehended by the police, male and female, accounted to 17,862. They are curiously classed. The number of 478 were "drunk and "incapable," and the number "drunk and disorderly" was 17,384. In this year there were brought before the magistrates for punishment 613 "drunk and disorderly," and 272 "drunk and incapable." According to its own motto, by all means "let Glasgow flourish," but is there quite enough of wholesome holiday amusement in this bitter Sabbatarian and busy work-day town?

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Thomas Harrison, of Thomas Harrison and Co......Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, of Kendall Brothers ....Liverpool.
Edward Lawrence, of E. Lawrence and Co........Liverpool.
George Lyall, of Lyall, Still, and Co ....London.
Andrew Malcomson, of J. & D. Malcomson & Co...Liverpool.
Robert Maxwell, of A. F. and R. Maxwell........Liverpool.
George M. Papayanni, of Papayanni Brothers........Liverpool.
John Park, of Williams, Park, and Co ....Liverpool.
Charles K. Prioleau, of Fraser, Trenholm, & Co......Liverpool.
John Ravenscroft, of W. and J. Ravenscroft and Co.
Chairman of the North and South Wales Bank...Liverpool.
James Seawright, of James Seawright and Co........London.
Samuel Stitt, of Stitt Brothers and Co........Liverpool.
Thomas Wilkinson Tetley, of Hollinshead, Tetley, and Co. ....Liverpool
Thomas Stenhouse, Director of the Chartered Bank of India, &c. ....London,
Henry Threlfall Wilson, of H. T. Wilson and Chambers ....Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
Messrs. Flux and Argles, Mincing Lane, London.

BROKERS.

London—Messrs. Laurence, Son, & Pearce, Auction Mart, E.
Liverpool—Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
,, Messrs. G. and T. Irvine.

BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, London.
The Union Bank of Liverpool, Liverpool.

TEMPORARY OFFICES OF THE COMPANY.

6, Cook-street, Liverpool.
39, Lothbury, London, E.C.

The business of the Company will be confined to the issuing of Policies on FREIGHT AND GOODS ONLY, and it is expressly provided, as a fundamental element in the constitution of this Company, that no insurance shall be effected on the ships themselves.

JOINT AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
STENHOUSE & Co.
LAWRENCE & Co.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Good, Jacconets, and sundry other articles.

On THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 A.M., on the Premises, No. 20, Gilder's Street, Grant Road, near Tardeo, the Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office, consisting of—

2 Columbian Presses.
1 Wooden Printing Press.
1 Hand Bookbinder's Press.
2 Iron Inkstands.
1 Wooden Inkstand.
53 Pairs Cases.
1 Case Brass Rulers, of sizes.
16 Wooden Stools for Compositors.
6 Rollers of sizes.
1 Rack of Cases.
2 do. for Gallies.
2 Office Tables.
2 Office Chairs.
37 Brass Column Rules.
12 Ships.
55 Gallies of sizes.
140 Glazed Board.
6 Wooden Horses for Cases.
5 Wooden Benches.
6 Boards for lifting forms.
17 Iron Chases.
1 Iron Lead Cutter.
2 American Inkstands.
About 300 lbs. Brevier.
,, 400 ,, Bourgeois.
,, 400 ,, Small Pica.
,, 300 ,, Long Primer.
,, 200 ,, Minion.
,, 10 ,, Pica Antique.
,, 150 ,, Nonpariel.
,, 40 ,, Pica, Black.
,, 50 ,, Great Primer.
,, 50 ,, Long Primer German Text.
,, 30 ,, Script.
,, 10 ,, Flower and Borders.
,, 400 ,, Lead thick and thin of sizes.
,, 100 ,, Extra Quadrats of sorts.
,, 30 ,, Pica, Old English.
,, 30 ,, Double Pica, Old English.
,, 250 ,, Thereabout Quatation, Furniture and Justifiers, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction, at the BOREE BUNDER, on account and at the risk of Hemraz Umersey, the first purchaser.

400 Bundles 200 cwts. Hoop Iron, ex Ship *Miletus* from Liverpool.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

15,000 Seed Bags.

On account and at the risk of Alee Thara, the first purchaser by order of Mahomed Ramatoola, 4 Bales 100 pieces Grey Domestic 72 yds.

AT 3 P.M., on the Musjid Bunder.

96 Deal Planks, about 14 to 15 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 3 inches thick.

SALE OF DAMAGED SINGAPORE LACK.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters.

C R—124 Bags Singapore Lack, more or less damaged by salt water, landed ex Ship *Coling.*

Bombay, 17th April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, White Longcloths, Colored Chintz, T Cloths, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On or about the 16th proximo. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. of the Hon'ble H. HEBBERT, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glassware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold, Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round hotwater Curry Dishes, Handsome 4-light Chandelabra Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, open worked Bottlestands, Chased Salver, Fruit Knives in case, Fish Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, single and Chamber Candlesticks, a complete set of English made Silver "fiddle pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second hand Cutlery, Adam's Revolver, &c., and the furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze single, and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Poys, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French" Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and pridieu Chairs, Whatnots, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A very light English built Brougham with Lamps, Shafts, &c. by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of serviceable Bay Carriage Horses, and set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.

One double seated English built Phaeton, with a Pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness.

One Handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th April 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the property of Major MALCOLM, left India for England, consisting of Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Military Appointments, two Military Saddles with Bridles, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Also, by order of the President Band Committee of 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Band Instruments, viz:—

2 Cornets, in cases.
2 Trombones, in ditto.
10. Light Infantry Bugles.
1 Clarionet, B flat.

Also two Copper Kettle Drums, if not sold previously by private sale.

A Case containing 250 Gross Assorted Buttons.
A Case New Music Books.
A Case containing Ladies Silk Dresses, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do. Sleeves and Collars, &c. &c.
A small batch of Sparkling Champagne, Moselle, and Hock, in quarts, slightly ullaged.
A small lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's Shoes.
Also, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, consisting of a Double Barrelled Gun, by Joseph Manton, Military Accoutrements, a Potographic Camera, &c. &c.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, next the 20th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, an invoice of Gold Jewellery, Consisting of Gold Bracelets, Broaches, Shirt and Sleeve Buttons, Guards and Neck Chains, &c. &c.

ALSO.

On account and Risk of the First purchaser Sorabjee Nowrojee Moosa.

1 Plated round Soup Tureens.
1 Do. Venison dish.
2 Pair Candlesticks with Shades.
1 Weighing Machine.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Avabie, Widow of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. on the Premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land with four Storied House, situate in the Hunnoman Gully Lane, Fort, containing 96 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector under number 418, and that of Assessment under number 10, the property of Avabie, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla, deceased.

Conditions of Sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale, or on application to the Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c., COLABA, OPPOSITE THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at his residence, Colaba, the property of W. WILLIAMS, Esq, Assistant Conservator of Forest, consisting of handsome Blackwood Household Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoneer, Wardrobe, Screen, Table Ornaments, Pictures, a collection of Books, a few Plants in Pots, and variety of other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Insurances, &c.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention to the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office—73 & 74, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.
Liverpool Office—WATER STREET.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE)
Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq. (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co. Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendal Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surry, and the Temple London.
John Edward Navlor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
On very description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.
Agents for Bombay and Presidency,
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.
Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John N. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. S. Hoggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad—Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Inglis Lee, Esq. N. S. Sweedland, Esq.
Physician—Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries—Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Gray, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. F. Broughton, F.R.C.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and of whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.	Annual Premium Payable after deduction.
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189 0 0	231 0 0
30	,,	10,000	480	216 0 0	264 0 0
40	,,	10,000	590	265 8 0	324 8 0
50	,,	10,000	740	333 0 0	407 0 0
60	,,	10,000	1,030	463 8 0	566 8 0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between he Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than six years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participa
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Yeas	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

Bombay, April 1860.

Business Announcemets.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE, No. 7, Byculla Road, has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, and those at Outstations that she has just received "Overland" per steamer *Orissa*, the following, viz.:—

White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies).
Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab."
Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Boys and Girls Crinoline and Straw Hats.
Fancy Feathers and Feather Rosettes.
Black, White, and Colored silks.
Cardinibus Collapsing Jupons.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Black and white Burnouses.
French Corsets.

Also on hand,

Muslin Dresses.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Ditto.
White Brilliants, Dorias and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Colored Mohair Dresses with Burnous to Match.
White and Colored Llama Shawls.
Black Silk Mantles.
Rich Cloaks and Hoods for Infants.
Rich Colored Silk Dresses.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Gold Combs and Fancy Buckles.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Embroidered and Plain French Cambric Handkerchiefs.

All requisites for Weddings and Mourning constantly in stock. All orders carefully and promptly executed.

N. B.—No notice can be taken of orders from Out-stations unless accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

18th March 1863.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.
Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Travista.	4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein Leken Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING; BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,
FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939 0 10
Life Department.	
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to...	£1,278,726 9 10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290 19 2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878 14 1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses......	180,613 15 9
Guarantee Department.	
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794 17 0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087 14 8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof...	4,638 6 8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

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